The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

WOOED AND MARRIED.

"Mrs. Crofton! Mrs. Crofton!" How odd it appears to me to be called Crofton, and Mrs., too! I can hardly believe that I am married, although I am writing in this splendid library, and my husband has just left his morning kiss on my lips. It was really wonderful the way it all came about. It would certainly never have happened but for my visit to Mrs. Renton.

Last autumn I was invited, with my parents and my two sisters, to spend a couple of weeks at Firgrove with the Rentons. Mamma refused at first to let me go, because she thought that four persons were enough for one party, but Mrs. Renton would not listen to her. She said that, apart from the pleasure of seeing me, she found me invaluable when the house was full, because I did a thousand things for her convenience and the pleasure of her guests, which a servant couldn't do, and no other visitor would do; and that she would like to keep me not only two weeks but two years.

My sisters had each a regular outfit for the occasion, but mamma said that I needed nothing. I suppose she was right, for I had a sprigged muslin for the warm days, made out of a dress which Josephine had worn the year before, and for cold weather I had a green silk made out of one of Georgiana's. They were pieced a trifle, to be sure, for they had originally been low in the waist, and I wore nothing which didn't button to the throat; but I had a good supply of crimped ruffles to wear with them, and I thought then, and think still, that they were very pretty.

Mrs. Renton appeared delighted to see me, and although my sisters smiled at my credulity in thinking her sincere, my heart went out to meet her. Perhaps she didn't mean it at all; but I imagined she did, and that put me at ease at once. I still believe that I was right, for she gave me a little room which had belonged to her daughter Agnes, a lovely child, who died when she was only ten years old. There was her portrait, exquisitely painted, and with a heart full of love looking out from the meek blue eyes and voicing itself in the curves of the delicately moulded lips. There, too, her bookcase — carved rosewood, with glass doors—some of the most worn volumes in which were mature enough for girls of eighteen. There, also, were her writing desk and her work basket, with the needles in an unfinished leaf, just as she left it. The chambermaid to'd me I was the first person who had occupied the chamber since Agnes died; and although I was a little awed, and perhaps a little frightened, when I first went into it, I think its tranquil atmosphere, and the memories of the generosity and self-denial which thronged about the beautiful picture, helped me to bear patiently the annoyances which I experienced during my stay.

For there were annoyances which I could not avoid, and which were at times hard to endure; although I ought not to complain, since they occurred in consequence of the favor in which I was held by those persons whom I admired and loved the most. The very first night after my arrival at Firgrove, Mrs. Renton came and sat down by my bed. For a few moments she was silent, and I knew by her looks that it made her sorrowful to see me in Agnes' place. So I put my arms around her neck, and asked her to let me be, as far as I could, a true daughter of the house, and do, as far I knew how, all that Agnes would do if she were there instead of me. Mrs. Renton did not answer immediately; she wept silently, but I think there was no bitterness in her tears. Bye and bye she kissed me without saying anything of Agnes. Instead of alluding to her, she told me that some of her guests were exacting, and demanded more than their share of attention; that others were feeble and had a claim upon her, while she desired to keep a little time for Mr. Renton, and look a little after the twins, Maggie and Anna. "One day," she continued, "one day, my dear, you will know what these perplexities mean."

I laughed, and answered that I should never have a house of my own, for I was so small, and dark, and awkward, that mamma despaired of seeing me married, and I was quite content to remain papa's darling, for that was the title which he always gave me.

Mrs. Renton replied pleasantly that she knew very well from papa how necessary I was to him, but that it was just possible that I might become as indispensable to another as I was to him.

After she left me I lay awake a long time, wishing I could know the very words papa used when he spoke of me to her; for although I knew he loved me very much, he never told me so except by the tone of his voice and the warm glances of his eyes.

The principal topic of conversation among a part of the guests at Firgrove was the anticipated arrival of Mr. Gilbert Crofton, a brother of our hostess. Miss Amelia Monkton and her brother Conrad declared him to be by far the best match in the country. They spoke of him as remarkably handsome, of good family, travelled, accomplished and very wealthy. He inherited Aspenholt, the old family mansion, they said, with a magnificent lawn and garden, a fine library, and endless quantities of silver and linen. I heard his name so often that I grew curious, and when a week passed by without bringing him, I said that I hoped we should have a peep at him before we should leave. I was sorry a minute after, for Josephine laughed sneeringly, and Georgiana replied that perhaps I expected to make a conquest of him.

He did arrive the same evening, but I saw very little of him, for in the morning there was never any room in the carriage for me to drive, or a horse for me to ride, and if walking was proposed the twins were sure to want me to dress their dolls or help on with a game. Then, in the evening I was always needed to play the piano for the dancers, or make a fourth at whist, or be beaten at chess by old Mr. Blakeman, who was so pettish and quarrelsome over the board that every one but me declined his invitations.

When the fortnight was over my parents and sisters returned home, but Mrs. Renton wouldn't listen to the proposal to take me with them. She said that she had not been able to do anything for my pleasure, and that I must remain until there were fewer guests, so that I might have my share in the festivities of the house. After a deal of talking, mamma consented to leave me, on condition that I would spend three hours in the library every day over my Italian and German.

Mr. Crofton left the same morning that my friends did, and I didn't expect to see him again; nor did I feel any regret; for, whenever he noticed me at all, it was in such a teazing way that I had hard work to appear indifferent. When I was fresh and in good spirits I ached to say something sharp and unmaidenly, and when I was tired out the tears would scarcely be kept back. I think I really enjoyed his absence, when, behold, late in the evening he reappeared, accompanied by a young sister, whom he called Angelica, and who was both pretty and good natured; and bringing a man servant, three saddle-horses and two dogs. Oddly enough, everything was changed for me from that moment. Angelica (she insisted upon my calling her by her first name) took turns with me in playing the piano, and while she was at the instrument I danced with her brother. She also occasionally took my seat at the whist table, allowed herself to be beaten at chess by Mr. Blakeman, and aided me in the nursery games.

One of the new saddle-horses was kept for my sole use, and the two splendid dogs were never so happy as when trotting by my side about the grounds or curled up at my feet while I studied my dictionaries and grammars. Mr. Crofton was as teasing as ever when there were listeners about, but he defended me adroitly against Amelia Monkton and the Allens, who seemed to grudge me even a look at his face, and he seldom failed to share the library with me for at least a part of three hours' confinement. Sometimes he wrote letters, but more frequently he read with me Italian and German poets, instructing me respecting the force and point of the diction, quoting kindred passages from other writers, and explaining such imagery and allusions as I didn't fully understand. At such moments there was in his manner a mingled deference and tenderness which wholly won my confidence, and I sometimes looked up suddenly from my book, half doubting if indeed he were the same person who shot so many sparkling arrows at me in the presence of the other guests.

My wardrobe began to look scanty, and although Amelia Monkton and the three Allans sneered at my evening dress, I should never have thought of asking mamma for anything. Mrs. Renton must have hinted to her the propriety of sending me some more garments, for soon after she had added a postscript to one of my letters; I received a handsome silk, cherry and black, beautifully trimmed with lace; a a maroon colored merino, with nice velvet ribbons, and a stout walking dress, with extravagantly heavy boots. Amelia and her companions sneered again at my preparations for a winter campaign, but Mr. Crofton, who dropped into Mrs. Renton's private sitting room while she was looking at the articles, exclaimed, on seeing the boots, that they were just the things I needed, and that he would ask me to try them in an excursion to the Crags, a high bluff which commanded a lovely landscape. Accordingly, the next morning he made up a party for walking, but he led us purposely, I have since ascertained, through such tiresome paths, and over such wearisome hills, that everybody was full of complaints except Angelica and I, and after that he politely set the rest aside. I enjoyed these walks perfectly, because Mr. Crofton was at once so gentle and so entertaining. It was delightful to listen to fine poetry and spicy anecdotes amid the charming scenery which we passed, and although I could add but little from my own store to the conversation, yet I am sure my face must have expressed the pleasure which I received.

My sky was not always so cheerful. The idea that Mr. Crofton could regard me as anything but a mere school-girl had not occurred to me. Mrs. Renton told me and others that her brother was pleased to find in the house a child intelligent enough for a companion, yet too young for flirtation and scandal, and that, were I older, he would not permit himself to offer such marked attentions. Yet Miss Monkton and her set made me so uncomfortable by a series of petty annoyances, that I dreaded to enter the drawing-room, and once or twice I even dined in the nursery with the twins, to escape their little malice.

I could not accomplish this, do as I would. I was sitting with Maggie one twilight, holding her hand while she went to sleep, when Amelia and Conrad stopped to talk in the hall. The door was partly open, but they did not perceive it, and as my name was almost the first word spoken, I could not refrain from listening to what came next.

"How ridiculous Gilbert Crofton's manner is toward that absurd child!" said Amelia.

"She isn't absurd, and he isn't ridiculous," responded Conrad. "She is a bright little thing, homely to be sure, but perfectly unassuming, and good-natured almost to a fault; and he, I imagine, is glad to come across one of the sex who doesn't flatter him, and who doesn't say 'yes' eternally to his remarks and propositions, however extravagant they may be."

"At any rate it isn't right for him to be so exclusive in his attentions. By and bye she will think he wants to marry her."

"Perhaps he will want to marry her, but I lose my guess if she isn't as much astonished as anybody when he tells her so, if he ever does. One thing, however, is certain, Amelia, you only lower yourself by joining those ill-bred Allans in snubbing Miss Marion. I have seen Crofton's face turn absolutely white with rage when Clara Allan has stung her with her mean, suspicious shafts."

The speakers passed on, leaving me grieved and angry, and crushed, beneath the vague sense of injustice which I could not entirely understand. I half resolved not to go down to dinner, and then I remembered that Angelica was gone, and that no one would be willing to play for the dancing, or to bear poor Mr. Blakeman's pettishness; so instead of indulging myself in an unhappy evening alone, I made my prettiest toilet, did my duty thoroughly and cheerfully, and was rewarded by a precious half hour with Mrs. Renton in her room before retiring to mine.

The Monktons and Allans departed, and two other sets came and went, but my hostess still found some excellent reason why I should remain, especially after Angelica left. For two weeks we had an old gentleman who wanted somebody to read to him every day, so I gave my three hours of translation, a good exercise for me and pleasant for him, since I always selected something lively, if not positively comic. Next an aunt of Mrs. Renton's arrived, who was nearly blind. Usually, during her visit, Mrs. Renton was her constant companion. She walked, and drove and sat beside her, describing everybody and everything about them, and suggestions which in conversation are telegraphed by the eyes. But I took her place, a great relief to her, and no hardship to me, especially as Mr. Crofton sometimes assisted me for an hour, thus giving me time to run about the garden and fulfil my promises to mamma.

I had been at Firgrove three months when papa wrote me that he could no longer spare his darling. Mr. Crofton brought the letter to me in the library, and stood waiting for me to read it, after which he wished me to join Mrs. Renton and himself in a walk to the Crags.

"What does papa write?" he asked, as I began to refold the sheet.

"He writes that I must go home directly, for he cannot spare his darling any longer."

Then Mr. Crofton said gravely and tenderly, "Neither can I spare *my* darling."

Notwithstanding he was so serious, I thought he was making sport of me. My cheeks were crimsoned and my eyes flashed, and I said, "When you have teased me heretofore, Mr. Crofton, it has been on different subjects. To make sport of me now amounts to an insult."

"I am not making sport of you, Marion," he answered very gently. "I have loved you, God alone knows how much, ever since the first week of our acquaintance, when you moved so quietly about, sending peace and sunshine through the discordant elements of my sister's house. I ought to have spent this autumn at Aspenholt, but I could not leave you. I cannot part with you now, Marion. Let me try to make you love me,"

He took my hand as he spoke and looked full into my eyes. I think he saw there an answering fervor, for at that moment I became conscious of my affection for him—an affection that had been strengthening hour by hour for many days. He must have seen it, I am sure, for he snatched me up in his arms, and carrying me straight to Mrs. Renton's sitting room, he exclaimed, "Mary, I have won her!"

I expected that Mrs. Renton would be overwhelmed with astonishment, and perhaps anger, but she embraced me quietly and warmly, and said. "Three months ago, dear Marion, I knew that you would one day be Gilbert's and mine."

Mrs. Renton accompanied Gilbert and me to my home. Papa was silently happy to see me again, silently sad at the thought that he had ceased to be first in my heart; but I cannot describe the reception mamma and the girls gave us. There was a refined deference in their manner toward my companion which I had never seen them exhibit before, and to me they were, for the first time, heartily affectionate. The period of petty neglect and small snubbing was over, as also was that of dresses made o discarded garments. Scarcely, indeed, was Mrs. Renton out of the house before mamma started for the city to commence preparations for a splendid bridal outfit.

I can with difficulty persuade myself that that was six months ago, or that I am really writing in this noble library, with my husband's kiss warm upon my lips and the servant's "Mrs. Crofton" echoing in my ears.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN MINNESOTA.—In Minneapolis, last week, a man named J. C. Cutter shot and killed another named George W. P. Littlefield, for having seduced his wife. Cittlefield boarded for some time in Cutter's family and took advantage of the husband's frequent absence to seduce the wife from her vows of virtue and fidelity. Upon discovering the fact, Cutter banished both the woman and her paramour from his dwelling, she boldly declaring her preference for her seducer. Some days afterward, meeting the seducer in the street, Cutter drew a revolver and shot him dead.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A communication from CYRUS W. FIELD, dated London, February 20, via Halifax, March 3, announces the gratifying fact that the steamship Great Eastern has been chartered by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in the Summer of 1865.

THE value of linen goods exported from England during the last year amounted to $23,646,320.

A DOMESTIC DRAMA.

A Wife in Court with two Husbands—She Chooses Her First One—The Denouement.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 25th.]

On Tuesday, in the Police Court, a singular occurrence in real life took place, which, in this city at least, has seldom transpired. The facts are these: About five years ago, a man named Edward Carey left an affectionate and beautiful wife and three interesting children, to seek a fortune in the mines of California. For one year after his arrival in the gold country, Carey wrote constantly to his wife, and enclosed frequent sums of money. Suddenly the correspondence ceased, and Mrs. Carey, receiving no money, was compelled to adopt other means to obtain a livelihood for herself and little ones. In a few weeks thereafter, Mrs. Carey received information that her husband had been killed in the mines, which was corroborated by a subsequent letter received from California. For three years she lived, as she supposed she was, a widow. Receiving the attentions of an Italian, named Joseph Reibe, who succeeded in gaining her affection, she consented to marriage, and about a year ago the two were legally united in the bonds of wedlock, and have ever since lived quite happily together. On Sunday last, as the church bells were summoning to the house of God the worshippers of the True Being, Edward Carey, who had arrived direct from California by the morning train, was making inquiries, in the neighborhood in which his family resided when he left Cincinnati, for his wife and children. His neighbors and friends stood amazed, and trembled upon beholding the man whom they had long since believed to be dead. Upon being assured that it was Carey, who w s not dead, but living, he was astounded with the intelligence that his wife, who had also believed that he had "gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns," was again married to another man, with whom she was now living in domestic felicity. Ascertaining the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Reibe, the afflicted husband hastened to ascertain whether what he had heard was true or false. Knocking at the door, a tall Italian, measuring six feet one and one-half inches, came to the door. Carey inquired:

"Does Mrs. Reibe live here?"

Italian—"She does. Will you walk in?"

Carey—"Yes, sir; will you please tell her that a gentleman desires to see her?"

The Italian consented, and going to the door leading into the dining-room, called his wife by her first name. She answered, and, all full of smiles, came running into the parlor. Upon seeing her first husband, who rose from his seat to meet her, she screamed out "My God, Carey!" and fell fainting to the floor. The husbands both hastened to raise her from the floor. When Carey informed Reibe that he was Edward Carey, the lady's lawful husband, Reibe also claimed her as his wife, and added, "I shall never give her up." Before the wife had fully recovered from her fainting attack the two husbands had become engaged in angry, violent words, resulting in Carey drawing a pistol upon Reibe, and in the latter being forcibly ejected from the house. Reibe, on Monday, had a warrant sworn out in the Police Court, charging Carey with disorderly conduct and provoking him to commit a breach of the peace. Carey was arrested, and when arraigned before Judge Warren, in the presence of Reibe and the wife, he asked the court to hear an explanation before he entered his plea. Judge Warren consented, and Carey stated that he and Reibe both claimed the lady (pointing to Mrs. Carey Reibe) as wife, and he, believing himself to be the legal claimant, had become disorderly in demanding peremptorily of Reibe that he should give her up. Reibe, through the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Straub, exhibited to the court the marriage certificate, and the question was at once raised: "What further proceedings could be had in that court?" The wife, who, like Niobe, was all in tears, was called up and asked by the court if either of these men was her husband. She replied that she had been married to both; but, having learned that her first husband was dead, she had formed an attachment for Reibe three years afterwards, and married him. After assuring the court of her deeply-seated attachment always for Carey, and now her warm affection for Reibe, who had been to her an affectionate and devoted husband, the court inquired of her, viz:

"What do you now propose to do—live with your first husband, who is legally such, or your last husband, who, by misapprehension and unintentionally, you have have made your husband?"

The lady replied, "My duty and my desire is to go and live with my first husband, Edward Carey."

The scene which followed can never be described. Carey and his wife approached each other, and wept aloud, while the desappointed Italian, seated in his chair like a statue, presented a picture of dispair and disappointment Presently his feelings were overcome, and he grievously wept, eliciting the sympathy of all. Carey and his wife, arm in arm, left the court room, and Reibe, after receiving kindly admonition from the court that he must be resigned, and pursue the matter no further, left the presence of the court, deeply chagrined and terribly mortified at the fate which had befallen him. Carey and his family are preparing to leave the city, and Reibe, all alone, in a deserted house, refuses to be comforted.

GENERAL GRANT'S BATTLES.—The names of the following battles in which General Grant has been engaged in his life-time are engraved on the sword recently presented to him by the citizens of Joe Daviess County, Ill.:

Palo Alto—May 8, 1846.
Resaca de la Palma—May 29, 1846.
Monterey—Sept. 12, 20, 21, 1846.
Vera Cruz, seige—March 7 to 27, 1847.
Cerro Gordo—April 18, 1847.
San Antonio—Aug. 20, 1847.
Cherubusco—Aug. 20, 1827.
Molino del Ray—Sept. 8, 1847.
Chepultepec—Sept. 13, 1847.
Ganta San Cosmo—Sept. 14, 1847.
City of Mexico—Sept. 14, 1847.
Belmont—Nov. 3, 1861.
Fort Henry—Feb. 6, 1862.
Fort Donelson—February 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1862.
Shiloh—April 6, 7, 1862.
Corinth seige—April 22 to May 30, 1862.
Iuka—Sept. 19, 1862.
Hatchie—Oct. 5, 1862.
Corinth—Oct. 3, 4, 1862.
Tallahatchie—Dec. 1, 1862.
Fort Gibson—May 1, 1863.
Raymond—May 12, 1863.
Jackson—May 14, 1863.
Champion Hills—May 16, 1863.
Black River Bridge—May 7, 1863.
Vicksburg—July 4, 1863.
Chattanooga—Nov. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1863.
In all twenty-seven battles.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY EXECUTIONS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Penn'a., and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE in the City of Pittsburgh, in said county on MONDAY the 28th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants John Hannon and Joseph Hannon, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground No. 211 in Warden and Alexander's plan of Temperanceville, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 212 on Washington street; thence along Washington street 109 feet to High street; thence along High street 185 feet to an alley; thence along said alley in a parallel line with Washington street 88 feet 3 inches to line of lot No. 212, 185 feet to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground, No. 212, in Warden & Alexander's plan of Temperanceville, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on Washington street, at the corner of lot No. 213, thence 100 feet by said street to corner of lot No. 211, thence by line of said lot — feet to an alley, thence by said alley 100 feet to corner of lot No. 213, thence by line of said lot — feet to Washington street, the place of beginning, on which is erected two two story dwelling houses.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hannon and Joseph Hannon, at the suit of John B. Warden.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, John G. Smith, of, in and to all two certain lots or pieces of ground, numbers 146 and 147, in Warden and Alexander's plan of Temperanceville village, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 145 on Walnut street, thence by Walnut street 50 feet to corner of lot No. 148, thence by line of said lot 150 feet to Warden street, thence by Warden street 50 feet to corner of No. 145, thence by line of said lot 150 feet to Walnut street, the place of beginning, on which is erected two two story dwelling houses,

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John G. Smith, at the suit of John B. Warden and John Alexander, for use of John B. Warden.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of George S. Selden, of, in and to all those eighteen certain lots, marked and numbered (10, 11, 12, 13, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68) in the plan of lots laid out by said George S. Selden, Esq., in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, which said plan is recorded in Plan Book, Vol. II., page 17.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George S. Selden, at the suit of A. Patterson.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Joseph Allen, of, in and to all that certain lot in the 6th Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Fulton street and extending back 132 feet, being No. 89 in the plan of Aaron Hart, of "Grove Hill Farm," as recorded in Plan Book, Vol. 1, page 34, and being the same lot which was conveyed by James H. Young and wife to said Joseph Allen by deed dated 1st March, 1859, and recorded in Vol. 86, page 97.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Allen at the suit of Boyd & Murdoch for use of W. Harbaigh.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Moore and Mary D., his wife, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in "Linden Grove," Pitt township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Boquet street, at the southwestwardly corner of lot number forty-four (44); thence southwardly along said Boquet street, one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) to the corner of lot number forty-two (42); thence at right angles with said Boquet street three hundred and seventy-nine and forty-three hundredths feet; thence northwardly one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet, more or less, to the southwardly corner of said lot, No. 44, now owned by Wm. Holmes, and thence along the line of said Holmes' lot westwardly three hundred and seventy-two, and twenty hundredths (372 20-100) feet to Boquet street, the place of beginning; containing one acre and twelve and one-half perches (1a 12½p); being lot number forty-three (43) in the plan of "Linden Grove," as laid out by W. O. Leslie, by E. H. Hastings, on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1859. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Moore and Mary D, his wife, at the suit of Wm. O. Leslie, for the use of James S. Craft.

ALSO,

All the right, title interest and claim of Wm. C. Hahn and O. Oberly, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground in Versailles township, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: Beginning at a post at William Fawcett's line, thence south thirty-five and a half degrees west, six and six-tenths perches to a post; thence south fifty-three and a half degrees west, nine and four-tenths perches to a post; thence by Crawford's land north twenty-six degrees, west thirteen and a half perches to a post; thence north forty-five and a half degrees east, four and eighty-five hundredths perches (nearly eighty feet) to a post; thence by land of Wm. Stevens south seventy-one and a half degrees east, fifteen perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre strict measure, upon which is erected a brewery and a small frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. C. Hahn and O. Oberly, at the suit of John M. Mueller.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Sortal, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground in John Brown's Plan of subdivision of lots in the borough Birmingham, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. twenty (20) on Franklin street; thence southwardly along Franklin street, forty (40) feet to the corner of lot No.— to a pin, thence northwardly forty (40) feet to the line of lot No. nineteen to a pin; thence westwardly sixty (60) feet to Franklin street, the place of beginning, being the westwardly parts of lots No. 20 and 21, being the lot or piece of ground conveyed by John Brown and wife by deed dated 24th of January, A. D., 1861, to John Sortal, recorded vol. — page — in Recorder's office of Allegheny county, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Sortal, at the suit of Wareham & Bourham.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of G. S. M'Pherson, of, in and to all that certain two story house, or building, situated on Beaver road, in M'Clure township, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, aforesaid; said building having a front on said Beaver road of twenty-four feet and seven inches, and extending back the same width the distance of thirty-two feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building; said lot having a front on said road of twenty-four feet and seven inches, and extending back preserving the same width one hundred feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of G. S. M'Pherson, at the suit of Adam Holliday.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Mary M'Gill, Administratrix of John M'Gill, dec'd., James D. M'Gill, with notice to S. Schoyer, Esq., his assignee and terre tenant, of, in and to all the following part of Lot No. 109 in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny and State aforesaid, beginning at the corner of lot No. 108 and 109, thence running along Liberty street Southwardly, twenty-two (22) feet, thence Westwardly one hundred and twelve (112) feet to a sixteen feet alley; thence along said alley eastwardly twenty-two (22) feet to lot No. 108; thence along the line of said lot No. 108, one hundred and tweve (112) feet, to the place of beginning. Being the same lot or piece of ground the said Jerome S. Bonnet and Nancy his wife, by their deed bearing date the 1st day of February, A. D., 1859, conveyed to the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, as by reference thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Gill, dec'd., in the hands of his Administratrix, Mary M'Gill, John D. M'Gill, with notice to S. Schoyer, Esq., his assignee and terre tenant, at the suit of Jerome S. Bonnet, now for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Williams, of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated in Pitt township, Allegheny county, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the south side of Centre avenue, at the corner of lot No. six, in a plan of lots laid out by Rose Irwin, and extending thence eastwardly along Centre avenue twenty-one feet ten and two-seventh inches to lot No. four; thence extending southwardly, preserving the same width, one hundred and six feet, to Hill street, and being lot No. five in plan aforesaid, for title record from Arthur Megan and wife to Robert Robb, dated July 26th, A. D., 1860, recorded in vol. 147, page 115. Also, all those ten lots, No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 75, 141, 142, 143 and 140, in a plan of lots laid out by Robert Robb, trustee of John D. Mahon and Agnes M., his wife, and duly filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in Allegheny county, as No. 293 June Term, 1843, lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, each containing in front, on Kirkpatrick street, twenty feet, and extending eastwardly between Mahon street and Hill alley, one hundred feet to a ten foot alley, extending northwardly at right angles, therewith preserving the same width one hundred feet to Hill alley; and lots Nos. 140, 141, 142 and 143, being together bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the intersection of John and Mahon streets; thence extending eastwardly along John street 144 feet to lot No. 139; thence along the same at right angles with John street 100 feet 9¾ inches to Mahon street; thence westwardly along Mahon street 171 feet 3 inches to a pin; thence at right angles toward John street 1 foot 8 inches to the place of beginning, being the same premises which Robert Robb and wife and Agnes Mahon, by two several deeds bearing even date herewith, and herewith recorded, granted and conveyed to the said Isaac Williams, this mortgage being given in part payment of the purchase money therefore.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Williams at the suit of Wm. H. Williams & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Halloran of, in and to all that certain lot of ground numbered 96 in a plan of lots laid out by Robert Robb, trustee of John D. Mahon and Agnes M. his wife, and duly filed of record in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county at No. 293 June Term, 1843; said lot being situated on the north side of Centre Avenue, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, Pa., and containing 24 feet in front thereon, and thence extending back northwardly, preserving the same width, 120 feet to John street.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Halloran at the suit of C. Hanson Love.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John C. Boyd, of in, and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in McClure township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, situated on the south side of Beaver or New Brighton road, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and back building, said building having a front towards said road of 38 feet, and is 16 feet deep, and the back building being 16 feet wide and 30 feet long, which said is marked No. ten (10) in Leckey's plan, and is bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post near a white oak; thence along the west side of a road ten feet wide and by land of Hugh Davis, north 12° 23', west 14 4-100 perches to a post; thence by lot No. 11 in said plan, north 80°, east 25 75-100 perches to a point on the New Brighton road; thence south 5½°, east 7 9-100 perches, south 20°, east 10 7-100 perches to the corner of John Gass' land; thence by lot No. 8 south 89½°, west 26 69-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing two acres, two rods and ten perches, being the same which Wm. M. Leckey and others, by their deed recorded in deed book, vol. 152, page 372, and vol. 155, page 76, conveyed to said John C. Boyd.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John C. Boyd at the suits of Myer Hannauer and Ebenezer K. Dupegnac, Jr.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, Dennis Golden, of, in and to that certain lot of ground located in the Third Ward, city of Pittsburgh, beginning on High street, at the corner of a five foot alley, and running thence along High street fourteen feet and nine inches towards Webster street; thence forty-two feet parallel with Webster street; thence at right angles and parallel with High street to the said five foot alley; thence along said alley and High street to the place of beginning; being the same lot of ground conveyed to said Dennis Golden by deed of John McCollom, dated March 2d, 1855, and recorded in vol. 117, page 485, on which is erected a four-storied brick storehouse and dwelling.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Dennis Golden, at the suit of Bridget Rodgers.

JOHN H. STEWART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, March 4th, 1864.

mh5-1td-3tw.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood street,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 WATER street,

se17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE,

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.

Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.

se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, PROPRIETOR.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, *Superintendent at Foundry.*

MANUFACTURES

NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.

GAS AND WATER PIPES.

Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,

House Fronts and Window Heads.

ROLLS TURNED,

and all fitting done to order.

A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."

se24

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Crude and Refined

Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.

de29:6m

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

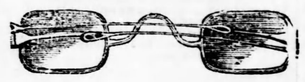
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,

fe1 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,

DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,

SACCHAROMETERS, &c

IMPORTER OF

FINE FIELD GLASSES,

TELESCOPES, &c.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.

No. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to Adams' Express Office.

se7

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. K.LEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR,

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S

Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de29:3m

PH. BABINGER,

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 20 Market street.

The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

☞ Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 FIFTH street,

Odd Fellows Hall Building.

se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call. no23:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,

No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,

JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.

se

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.
Single copy ..... 3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues) $8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
Per year (52 issues) $1.50
In Clubs of 20 ..... 1.00
Payable in advance.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Our columns are very much crowded this morning. We are obliged to leave out a variety of articles prepared for this issue, together with many advertisements which should have appeared. We are making arrangements to increase the dimensions of the *Commercial*. We beg the indulgence of our readers for a few days.

McClellan's Report.

The New York *Observer*, the religious organ of the copperheads in Gotham, advertises McCLELLAN'S Report, published by SHELDON & Co., of that city.

The advertisement says that this is *"the copyright edition."* Only think of it; a copyright edition of the report of a General to his government! Was ever such a thing heard of before? Is it not something new under the sun? We think so, but we may be mistaken. We never heard that JULIUS CÆSAR copyrighted his *"veni, vidi, vici"* —I came, I saw, I conquered; but he may have done it, nevertheless. CÆSAR'S report, published in royal octavo, bound in calf and gilt, with a notice on the reverse of the title page: "Entered according to the edict of the Conscript Fathers," would have made a magnificent volume certainly. The notice aforesaid, not to speak of the title page, would have been about six times as long as the book, but that would have been neither here nor there. Seriously, we do not think CÆSAR did copyright the report we have spoken of, or any other he ever made. We do not think BUONAPARTE ever copyrighted any of his, or WELLINGTON, or WASHINGTON, or JACKSON, or OLD ZACK TAYLOR. None of them had genius enough for that. Such an invention was beyond the scope of their abilities. It had to wait until a "LITTLE MAC" arose before it could be achieved.

We like the idea of copyrighting reports. We are sure that YOUNG NAPOLEON deserves the thanks of all newspaper readers for giving birth to it, if not for anything else. Will it not be a great relief to those readers if it comes into general use? We would respectfully suggest to our Presidents and Governors to follow the laudable example set them by "LITTLE MAC," and copyright their annual messages. The constitution certainly does not prohibit it—at least we think it does not, but we are willing to refer the matter to Mr. Attorney General BATES — and it would be such a kindness to the reading world. We would extend the suggestion, likewise, to the heads of departments, and to all the committees that infest so multitudinously the whole legislative, civil, social, charitable and religious world—"in the name of all that is kind and forbearing, we beseech you, ladies and gentlemen, to imitate the great, the good McCLELLAN by copyrighting your reports."

The advertisement tells us that this edition is "published under the direction of General McCLELLAN," and is "the only edition that is authentic and correct." From this it follows that the "edition" which he forwarded to the War Department, is not *"authentic and correct."* But, to prove that this is so, the advertisement adds, "All the other editions *published will be* copies of the government edition and *will have* all its errors." We like this sentence, its English is so correct and pure. It must have been written by the General himself, nobody else could have done it. It is, beyond a doubt, his style. Its family resemblance to his dispatches from the "Peninsula" is unmistakable. It is a chicken of the same flock with them, a bird of the same plumage.

It is not the first time we heard that the "Government edition" of the General's report is "not authentic and correct." We have information that a pamphlet has appeared in Washington, signed by a large number of leading generals and other officers, declaring that the charge of misconduct, made by the General in the edition he sent to the War Department, against the Pennsylvania Reserves is not only not "authentic and correct," but unfounded and false. Whether this false accusation is retained in the copyright edition or not, the advertisement does not say. We hope that by the time that edition went to press, LITTLE MAC had become ashamed of the falsehood and struck it out of the manuscript. But we will see.

The copyright edition, the advertisement goes on to say, contains "A most interesting Introductory Chapter prepared by Gen. McCLELLAN, on his Campaign in Western Virginia." This chapter will certainly be interesting if it tells what is the truth about the campaign in Western Virginia, namely, that it was planned by ROSECRANS, before McCLELLAN entered the army at all, in 1861, and was fought by ROSECRANS, REYNOLDS, and some others, without McCLELLAN having much, if any more to do with it than he had with the siege of Troy by the Greeks. But we suspect that the said introductory chapter will not contain this piece of information.

"The copyright edition," the *Observer* says, "makes one volume octavo, illustrated with maps—price $2 50;" but how many pages it contains, the *Observer* sayeth not. This, however, is of little consequence, because, it adds, "copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price." Anybody, consequently, who is anxious to know how many pages there are in the book, has only to send on his $2 50, whereupon he will get the book, and then he can count the pages for himself. Little MAC., we all know, is good upon strategy, and this is merely a specimen of what he can do in that line.

To all good, consistent, faithful copperheads, we say, "send on the dimes." Now, if ever, is the time for all such "varmints" to show the kind of stuff they are made of. Only $2 50—isn't it dog cheap? What kind of money the $2 50 must be in, we are not informed, and, therefore, cannot say, but we suppose that Confederate Scrip will be preferred. Indeed that would seem to be the properest kind of money to be employed in such a transaction; and certainly, as it can be bought, they say, in Dixie, at five cents on the dollar, it will be the cheapest. At all events, we say to every copperhead everywhere, let what ever kind of money may be required, send it on at once.

ST. DOMINGO.—News from Saint Domingo reports the capture of the towns of Neiva and Barahome by the Spanish troops, aided by gunboats. The towns were reduced to ashes by the inhabitants as the Spanish troops entered.

REBEL LYRICS.

"Stonewall Jackson's Way."

National struggles, like the one now shaking us from the extremity to the very centre, always develops latent genius in Music and Poetry, especially that branch of each required to produce ballads and their melodies.

We have loyal lyrics by the score, but of course we seldom get a glimpse of rebel songs and ballads. We occasionally hear the doleful strains of "Maryland, my Maryland!" The muse of rebeldom, seems loth to perpetuate the memory of Southern wrongs, and is seldom or never attuned to the cause of the struggle, but delights to dwell upon individual deeds of valor, or the effects and incidents of the strife.

On the Peninsula, after the battle of Williamsburg, the contrabands used sometimes to sing, "Louisiana Boys am a Comin," or the improvisatories to the air of Dixie. Among the latter were some of the following:

I'll go down to Yorktown and throw up some sand
An' if I don't shoot a Yankee I wish I may be—hanged.
CHORUS.
Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie, &c.

I wish I had some powder and shot
To shoot old Linkum and old Scott.
Away, &c.

Oh! I'm gwine down to New Port News,
To lick the Yankees out of their shoes,
Away, &c

I'm gwine to get some powder and ball,
To shoot old Linkum, wife and all.
Away, &c.

Oh Dixie is a land of cotton,
Sinimum seed and sandy bottom.
Look away, away down South,
I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

One of the best of the rebel lyrics, and like its hero, worthy a better cause, is *"Stonewall Jackson's Way,"* sung by the rebels to the Scotch air of "Nae Leuch about the House." Its author's name is not known, and never having seen it in print, it may be a curiosity to most readers.

Stonewall Jackson's Way.

Come, men, stack arms, pile on the rails,
Stir up the camp fire bright',
No matter if the canteen fails
We'll make a rousing night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along
Here the burly Blue Ridge echoes strong
To fill the Brigades roaring song
Of Stonewall Jackson's way.

We see him now, the old slouch'd hat.
Cock'd o'er his eye askew,
The shrewd dry smile, the speech so pat,
So calm, so blunt, so true—
The Blue Light Elder knows 'em well,
Says he, "that Banks, he's fond of shell;
Lord Save his soul, we'll give him—well
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

Silence! ground arms! kneel; all caps off!
Old Blue Light's going to pray,
Strangle the wretch that dares to scoff!
Attention! its his way.
Appealing from his native sod
"In forma pauperis" to God,
"Stretch forth thine arm," "lay bare thy rod."
Amen! That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

He's in the saddle now—"fall in"—
"Steady!" the whole brigade—
Hill's at the ford, cut off—we'll win
Him out with ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are torn?
Quick step, we're with him before dawn—
That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

The sun's bright lances rout the mists
Of morning—and by George!
There's longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemm'd in an ugly gorge.
Pope and his Yankees whipped before,
Bay'nets and grape—hear Stonewall roar,
Charge Stewart! pay off Ashby's score,
In Stonewall Jackson's way.

Ah maiden! wait and watch and yearn,
For news of Stonewall's band,
Ah widow! read with eyes that burn,
That ring upon thy hand.
Ah wife! sew on, pray on, hope on,
Thy life shall not be all forlorn,
Better the foe had ne'er been born,
That gets in Stonewall's Jackson's way.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. KILPATRICK.—The President yesterday received a dispatch from General BUTLER, stating that General KILPATRICK yesterday arrived within our lines, with a loss of something less than one hundred and fifty men, having had skirmishes on the way. Among the missing are Colonels DAHLGREN, COOKE and LITCHFIELD. DAHLGREN and COOKE are supposed to be prisoners. General KILPATRICK destroyed a large portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, and several mills along the James river, as well as other valuable property. He penetrated to the suburbs and outer fortifications of Richmond.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, *Examiner* and *Sentinel*, of the 22d ult., WASHINGTON'S birthday, contain no allusion of any kind to the name of WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address would doubtless be regarded as an abolition document anywhere in Dixie at the present time.

PHILADELPHIA.

Incidental Matters—Arrival of Rebels—About Nickels—Living in Philadelphia—Caring for the Orphans—Dahlgren's Rumored Recall.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1864.

Everything is comparatively quiet with us now, having escaped from the contingency of a draft—at least there is every reason to believe so from the published statements emanating from the different Ward Committees.

Major Whelan, of the well-known 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, died in this city last evening. He saw much service, and as he died of congestion of the lungs, probably that disease was augmented by exposure.

About the same time, an old soldier of the 1812 War, named Koon, died up town, aged about seventy-five years, Mr. Koon was turnkey in the 23d Ward Station House, and took great pride in parading with the "Veterans of 1812" on Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July, and other occasions of similar character. The soldiers of 1812 are growing very scarce with us, judging by their last turnout, which was sliimly attended.

Some forty car loads of rebels arrived here last night *en route* to Fort Delaware from Camp Chase, Ohio. They mostly looked well and hearty, and I should say that their captivity agreed with them. Many of the prisoners were guerrillas—Morgan's men. Two steamboats left with them on board, and ere this they are safely fixed where they will find "digging" of little avail.

By the report of the Director of the Mint it is stated that during the year 54,350,000 nickels have been coined and issued. Notwithstanding this fact they are very scarce, and ten per cent. premium is offered by the dealers in such articles. Where they all go to is a mystery yet unsolved, for they are not constituted currency, and, therefore, not legal tender. Large quantities are taken to New York and other cities where change is scarce.

We have never before experienced in this city such a demand for tenements of all kinds. Philadelphia has hitherto boasted that she housed more people better than any other city in the United States, and such was the fact; but if matters go on long as they now do, this must cease. A dwelling that three years since would have let at three hundred dollars per annum cannot be had for much less than five hundred, and landlords are very independent at that. I have not noticed that immigration has increased with us so much as to cause all this, therefore it must be that the people are all getting rich and wish to live faster than formerly. I very much fear that the profusion of those pretty green printed slips of paper has much to do with it.

To-day a Committee of Three of the Directors of the Northern Home for Friendless Children left for Harrisburg, to confer with the Governor relative to the noble work—the care of the Orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers. The Governor estimates that of these there are three thousand in this State alone. The philanthrophic managers of the Northern Home would be only too happy to provide for them all, had they means commensurate with the object.

The institution has built an infirmary contiguous to the main building that will accommodate one hundred and twenty-five children. The managers have not yet occupied it. They are taking measures to build a larger one, into which may be received all the unprotected children of our dead soldiers throughout the State.

The average cost of maintaining the children last year was but about forty-four dollars each, a sum so small that no soldier's orphan should be left to less tender protection. Some liberal donations were given to the institution last year. Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll gave two thousand dollars, another thousand was realized from the Dawson estate, and five hundred dollars were given by a generous lady. The State aids the good work.

There is great satisfaction here over the recall of Dahlgren from the Charleston blockade. If Farragut succeeds him, we shall hear of a little something being done there by the fleet—at least, so his admirers say, and Gillmore is numbered among them. In the old "Salamander" he will have a coadjutor worthy of him, and one in whom he may rely.

Murdoch, one of the finest, if not the very best, elocutionists in this country, reads at the Academy, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of our soldiers. It is useless to speak about the result, for he draws with us like unto nothing that I can mention.

CONSUMPTION.—In the incipient stages of this disease, Brown's Bronchial Troches will afford great relief; they promote expectoration, and allay the hackling cough.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant, in a dispatch yesterday, confirms the report that his movement to Tunnel Hill caused the enemy to recall two divisions then under orders to march against Sherman.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Senate having receded from their fifteenth and sixteenth amendments to the Whisky bill, it has passed. It imposes sixty cents tax up to July 1st, after which only a twenty cent tax, as in the old law; stock on hand not taxed, but spirits heretofore imported from foreign countries must pay an additional duty of forty cents per gallon. These incongruities render another bill necessary to secure an increased tax after the first of July, and to correct inequalities between domestic and foreign spirits.

Some merriment was created by the passage of a bill in the Senate to enable the Captain of the American schooner Highlander to accept a watch from the British Board of Trade. The subject was presented to Congress in a message from the President, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and reported back by Mr. Sumner with a bill. After its passage, Mr. Foster discovered that the clause of the Constitution under which the bill passed did not apply to private citizens. Accordingly a vote to reconsider was called, and the bill laid on the table.

A communication from the Secretary of War shows that the Government has paid since February 25th, 1862, to the Illinois Central Railroad, for the transportation of troops and property, $308,000.

Mr. Alley, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill appropriating, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars yearly, to the steamship line to Brazil, for twelve round trips.

Ex-Congressman Sedgwick submitted to Congress to-day the Naval code, which he has been preparing under the resolution last year. The principal changes proposed are in the laws relating to naval supplies and to courts martial. The Commissioner states that, in the former matter, enormous frauds have been practiced.

The Presidents Reply to Mr. Chase on the Pomeroy Circular.

It is stated on high authority that the President's reply to Mr. Chase, on the subject of the Pomery circular, concludes by saying, that he, Lincoln, is not aware of any facts which render Mr. Chases' candidacy incompatible with his relations as a member of the Cabinet.

A Pardon to Deserters.

It is proposed to introduce a bill in Congress, authorizing the President to offer pardon to the thousands of deserters from the army and runaways from the draft, now in Canada, on condition of serving out their time, or they will lose all rights to citizenship if they do not return after a certain date. Judge Underwood is making about one hundred decrees of confiscation a month, holding his court alternately at Alexandria and Norfolk. Property amounting to about one million dollars, thus passes monthly from disloyal to loyal hands. The title to real property passes under the decree, in accordance with the principles laid down by Judge Underwood months ago.

Five Per Cent. Interest.

It may be positively stated that the new long bonds will draw five per cent. interest. The first issues will be ten-forties, under last year's laws, but subsequent issues will probably be five-forties, under the law signed yesterday.

Necessary Orders Issued.

The War Department has issued the necessary orders under the Enrollment Act, for the transfer of sailors from the army to the navy. There are twenty-vessels of war waiting in port for crews.

The Draft Postponed.

The draft has been postponed until further orders, to enable the Provost Marshal General to make up the credits to the time when bounties cease. New enlistments continue at the rate of two thousand a day.

Col. Dahlgren.

It is feared Colonel Dahlgren has been killed.

Gen. Sherman Returning to Vicksburg.

General Sherman is returning to Vicksburg, if he has not already arrived there. All that was intended to be accomplished by the expedition has been accomplished, and it is believed that the enemy will not again reach the Mississippi river with a military force. V.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 4.

The Senate finally passed the Constitutional amendments, and several other bills. Up to the second reading, the Democrats continued their fight by yeas and nays. The House had a stormy session on the bounty bill, and adjourned without doing much. B.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

SENATE—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing rates of the two Houses on the Revenue bill, reported that the Committee of the Senate was unable to agree with that of the House. He moved that the Senate recede from the amendments disagreed to by the House. Adopted—yeas 25, nays 11. The bill as it now stands provides a tax of sixty cents on all domestic liquors manufactured or removed for sale after the passage of the act, until July 1, 1864, and forty cents on imported spirits on hand.

Mr. Powell addressed the Senate on the bill preventing military interference in State elections.

The Senate resolved when it adjourned to adjourn until fifteen minutes past three o'clock on Monday.

The Senate then adjourned,

HOUSE.—Mr Lane, of Indiana, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a resolution tendering thanks to the surviving Revolutionary soldiers, twelve in number, for their services in that war, by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained; and sincerely rejoicing that, by the decree of Providence, their lives have been protracted beyond the period generally allotted to man, and that they receive, as pensions, a sum of money, though not large, which will help to smooth the rugged path of life in their journey to the tomb; it is further resolved that copies of the resolution be sent by the Speaker to each of the Revolutionary pensioners.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

HOUSE—A debate occurred on the right of Mr Reed to a seat.

Mr. Allen, of Mass., introduced a bill authorizing a postal mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, which was referred.

The House then proceeded to consider the private calendar.

The House then adjourned.

Sums Paid Western Railroads for Transportation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It appears from official data in the possession of the War Department that since Feb. 25, 1862, the Illinois Central Railroad has received for the transportation of troops and supplies, $308,909; the Burlington and Missouri, 3,500, and the Mississippi and Missouri only $40, making a total of $311,000. The accounts of the Illinois Central prior to March 3, 1862, were settled on the basis of the tariff of the road when such rates did not exceed more of the Scott tariff of 1861, and one-third deducted from the amount thus found due sequent to March, 1862. The accounts accord with the regulations of that date, made by the Quartermaster General, in accordance with the suggestions of railroad managers and concurred in by the Secretary of War.

Colorado and Kansas Items.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The Legislature of Colorado, and many leading men of that Territory, petitioned Gen. Curtis to retain Col. Chevington in command, instead of Gen. Ewing, who has been assigned to that district.

The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 1st inst.

Meetings continued to be held in different parts of the State denouncing the late Senatorial election.

All Quiet at the Front.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—All is reported quiet at the front.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1864.

Yesterday was a stormy day in both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate the Democrats were even more violent in their efforts to obstruct legislation. Heretofore they had almost always voted no on all questions, but, to fillibuster more effectually, they changed their tactics, and offered amendments and voted for them. This renders their inconsistency more glaring; but what care they for consistency. In the House, the Constitutional amendments, on Monday night, had passed, up to the last, without apparent opposition. The third had 47 ayes to 22 nays—the Constitution requiring 51 votes, in a majority of the whole, to pass this section. Yesterday the section was reconsidered, and every Democrat voted no, one of our men foolishly not voting. The vote stood—ayes, 50; nays, 42.

A very excited discussion followed, in which Mr. Bigham made much the longest speech he has done this winter. This apparent blunder of the House will be cured in the early part of next week, when the Senate bill will come over and be passed. This amendment, that is now fought, passed last winter without objection, and the hope is now entertained that the bill to allow the soldiers to vote, may under this bill be defeated. But the card won't revive. The whole will be passed and the soldiers will get their vote.

Last night, the Judiciary Committee heard arguments for three hours on the land scrip distribution question. Dr. Fugh, on behalf of the Farm School, reproduced his pamphlet, noticed in your columns a few days since. His arguments in favor of this would-be monopoly was not a politic one. Messrs. Fraily and Gerhard, of Philadelphia, followed, in behalf of the old University of Pennsylvania, and made several good points—telling equally, as they admitted, in favor of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for a share of this fund.

Mr. Kennedy, of the Polytechnic School, made a speech full of matter, though rather protracted.

Mr. Keenan made a short speech in behalf of your University, and Mr. Finney, of Meadville, followed on behalf of Allegheny College. The Committee are to hear half a dozen of others this afternoon. Mr. Bigham may present a few points in favor of the University, and Mr. McAllister, of Bellefonte, will probably close in behalf of the Farm School. The question will not probably come up in the House for two or three weeks yet.

The Committee on Railroads heard Mr. Latrobe yesterday, who asked some time on the Lease bill offered in regard to the Connellsville road.

Mr. Latrobe reports very favorably of the progress of things in Baltimore. The Mayor will probably be overruled in his course. We hope that the next month may witness something more than mere words towards the fulfillment of the completion of this Connellsville Railroad. All Pittsburgh interests certainly demand the opening of that road through to an Eastern terminus, and if possible to a terminus controlled by a connecting company to the Pennsylvania. We have no unfriendly feeling toward this latter road; it can, however, take care of itself, and competition is the life of trade.

The loan bill was postponed for the present in the railroad committee. B.

DIED:

TOWNSEND—On Thursday, March 3d, 1864, at 12 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE J. TOWNSEND, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 149 Penn street, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

STRAY COW.—Came to the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 2d day of March, inst., living in M'Clure township, Allegheny county, a WHITE and RED COW. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
mh5:3t JOSEPH RISCHER.

GARNET CHILI POTATO.—This celebrated POTATO, selected by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, as the best one of 1,700 seedlings, is large, round, light red skin, white flesh, yield very great. Price per barrel $4, cash.
JOHN WAY, Jr.,
mh4:d&wlm Sewickleyville Postoffice.

SILKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK and the richest goods, and the cheapest ever exhibited in this city, at

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
mh5 59 Market street.

DRESS GOODS.

OUR VARIETY OF THESE IS almost endless, and our prices are the lowest.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,
mh5 59 Market street.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A FULL STOCK OF THESE bought at great advantage. Selling cheap at

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
mh5 59 Market street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Just Opening,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.
mh5

NEW GOODS!

NEW RIBBONS, beautiful styles;
NEW EMBROIDERIES, all the latest;
NEW LINEN SETTS, Lace trimmed;
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS;
POINT LACE,
VALENCIA LACE,
EMBROIDERED,
FRILLED,
SCOLLOPED, and
PLAIN LINEN,
all kinds and all prices.
NEW GLOVES, all qualities;
NEW HOSIERY, including the celebrated BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
NEW NETTS, NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, NEW SCARFS and NECK TIES, NEW VEILS and SPRING BALMORALS, NEW BRAIDS, BUTTONS, and a complete assortment of

New Fancy Goods and Notions,

and everything kept in a Trimming, Notion and Straw Goods store. Just received by

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
mh3 77 and 79 Market street.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD,
(Successors to J. Seibert.)
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
No. 160 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers and dealers in Curtains, Cornice, Bands, Shades and Blinds, Mattresses, Comforts, Cushions, &c.
Particular attention paid to Steamboat work. Carpets fitted and laid to order. sell:6m

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR.
CORNWELL & KERR,
Carriage Manufacturers,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATERS,
and manufacturers of
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
fe2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit; Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se2:1y

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. A. M. STEWART, Chaplain of the 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will deliver a LECTURE in the Second United Presbyterian church Allegheny, (Rev. J. B. Clark's,) on SABBATH MORNING, March 6th, at 10½ o'clock.

A collection will be taken up to aid in furnishing the brave defenders of our flag with suitable reading matter. mh5:1t

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the PITTSBURGH COAL ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 8th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, a. m. All members, and those desirous of joining, are urged to prompt attendance.

The Mechanical Coal Digger will be on exhibition. By order. A. D. SMITH,
mh5:3t President.

[Chronicle copy.]

AT A MEETING OF ENROLLED MEN, held at School House, Wednesday evening, it was

Resolved, That the enrolled men of the Second Ward meet at the School House on SATURDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., when all Block Committees are requested to be present in order to revise the lists of contributors to the bounty fund, with the view of publishing names of delinquents, and that all persons who have failed to contribute are earnestly requested to attend and then make their contributions.

☞ NOTICE—The quota of the Second Ward is not yet full—ten fifteen men yet required and the funds to pay the bounty. mh4:2t

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES,
fe12:td Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 25, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS AND OFFICERS of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at two o'clock, p. m. WM. ROSEBURG,
fe29:8t Treasurer.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62 per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864. Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
fe23:2w J. MASLIN COOPER, Treasurer.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe12:6m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
OFFICE.....No. 135 FOURTH street,
mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, March fourteenth (14th), 1864, for

Two thousand (2,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., within forty (40) days from date of contract.

One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application at this office.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Bids for *the entire number* of Horses required are invited.

Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES," and addressed to Lieut. Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau. mh4:9t

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOULD INVITE the attention of MERCHANTS visiting this market to our large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Spring and Summer sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for CASH, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short time buyers.

We also have a large line of

Prime Custom Work,

adapted particularly to the CITY TRADE, to which we would ask the examination of retailers. Special attention given to orders.
mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WALTER BRYANT & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1864, by limitation. WALTER BRYANT will be found at the office of Mr. HENRY DEAN, at the old stand, No. 239, Liberty street, he being authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
WALTER BRYANT,
FRANK SIMPSON.

Having disposed of my entire stock to Mr. HENRY DEAN, late of St. Louis, Mo., I therefore retire from the Hide and Leather business, and most cheerfully recommend him to the customers of the late firm.
WALTER BRYANT.
Pittsburgh, February 26th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of WALTER BRYANT, would announce to customers and the public generally, his removal to store 239 Liberty street, lately occupied by Walter Bryant & Co., where will be found a complete stock of Leather Hides and Oil, at all times, at the lowest market rates. HENRY DEAN.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city
OTTO HELMOLD, 99 Smithfield, near Fifth st.
Ladies attended by Mrs. Helmold. fe24:1y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 75 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.

Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.

For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh5:1m

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.
R. H. KING,
mh1tf No. 211 Liberty street.

TO LET.—A good COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Turtle Creek Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with grounds well improved.
mh3:1w J. M. McELROY.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.

This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, tenon machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery all being nearly new, (having been burnt down and re-built in 1858,) and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.
KIDDOO & MOORE,
P. S. This would be a good place to build and finish boats, as there is sufficient ground.
Monongahela City, Feb. 29, 1864—2w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Philla do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	1:35 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at **9:05** a m; returns at **12:45** p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Philla. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail..	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at **9:15** a m, **12:00** m, **4:30** p m and **5:40** p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at **5:50** a m, **7:00** a m, **12:30** p m, and **2:50** p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's ...	4:15 p m	Braddock's ...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport eaves at **1:00** p m, and arrives at **10:00** a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.	Departs.	Arrives.
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Whee'g...	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m
Clev'l d...	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Left the City.—The One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, which has been quartered in the city for a week past, left yesterday morning.

Grand Soiree.—A number of young men propose giving a grand soiree at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening next. The managers promise that it shall exceed any similar affair of the season.

Proceeded Against.—Suit has been enteted against the Managers of the Temperanceville Turnpike Company, charging them with nuisance in not maintaining their road in a passable condition.

Important Announcement.—We would caution all persons presenting recruits for enlistment to be careful to see that the person to whom they are presented will give them the certificate for the premium, as is required by the recent orders from the War Department.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Wednesday:—J. C. Boyd, W. L. Harper, T. Jones, John Ford, W. Ford, Geo. R. Slater, W. Wightman, J. F. Day, W. L. Jones, T. T. Myler, J. U. Barr, Mrs. Trimble.

Pardoned by the Governor.—Hugh Osman, who was convicted in 1859, in Blair county, for the killing of Meadville, of Antis township, and sentenced to six years in the Western Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin, and is now at home with his family again.

Talked of.—The policy of erecting a new City Hall for the accommodation of city officers is now being talked of. Although a building is much needed, we doubt whether the project will meet with sufficient favor to warrant its being undertaken the present year.

Accident at the Fort Pitt Works.—Mr. Edward Kaylor, the energetic foreman of the boring mill, had his left hand badly injured yesterday morning. A nine-inch gun accidentally slipped and caught his hand beneath, crushing four fingers, two of which were amputated by Dr. Dickson.

The Coal Association.—The members of the Pittsburgh Coal Association will hold an important meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Tuesday next, when prompt attendance is desired. All interested in the coal business are invited to attend, and join the Association. The newly patented "Mechanical Coal Digger" will be on exhibition.

Pittock's Depot.—At this popular establishment, our readers may always find the latest eastern daily and weekly newspapers, as well as the latest magazines and periodicals of all descriptions. Pittock has an extensive and beautiful assortment of *cartes de visite*—the largest stock in the city, in fact. For anything in the news or stationery line call at Pittock's, and you will be accommodated.

Troops Passing Through.—Some eight hundred men, belonging to the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Seibert, arrived in the city yesterday morning en route for Chattanooga. The regiment passed through here about a month ago on furlough, and now returns to the army with full ranks. The balance of this regiment, some four hundred in number, will pass through in a few days, under command of Colonel W. B. Sipes.

Accidental Death.—On Friday evening of last week, a man by the name of Snyder, reported to be of Crawford county, in a state of intoxication, applied at the saloon of Jacob Lush, in Lockhaven, Pa., for a drink. He was refused and ordered to leave the house, in doing which he fell through a large pane of glass in a show window, and a piece of the glass entered his body just under the arm, severing an artery, from which he bled to death in a very few minutes. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

The Johnstown Homicide.—The trial of Moore, for the murder of Marbourg, the alleged seducer of his wife, will commence on Monday next, at Ebensburg. The trial will be a most interesting one, judging from the array of counsel on each side. In addition to District Attorney Noon, the services of Gen. Henry D. Foster, Major Potts, and Mr. Kopelin have been retained. The defendant has secured the services of Mr. R. L. Johnston, of Ebensburg, Messrs. Pershing, McLaughlin and Elder, of Johnstown; Billings G. Childs, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon and Wm. J. Baer, of Somerset.

House Burnt.—We learn that the new dwelling house of John Welsh, of Pike township, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning, February 26th. The fire was accidental, and spread so rapidly that very few, if any, of the household articles were saved. Mr. Welsh was badly burnt in attempting to get out a desk containing a Sunday School Library and $80 in money, but failed to accomplish his object. The loss by this fire is about $1,500, and will be very seriously felt by Mr. Welsh—especially as he had a house and all his grain and pork and beef destroyed by fire last fall.

Dismissals from the Army.—Among the dismissals for the week ending Feb. 27th, are the following, unless they appear before Gen. Rickets' Board, Washington City, in fifteen days and explain the charges against them for absence without leave: Lieut. Zaner, 11th Pennsylvania; Lieut. White, 9th Pennsylvania, for enlisting a man physically disqualified for service, who had previously been discharged on account of physical disability; Lieut. Beers, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for having withheld and destroyed a commission issued by the Governor of a State to a private in his company; Capt. J. M. Hewitt, 2d Kentucky Battery.

Graduated.—At this week's examination in Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:—Aaron Miley, Newark, Ohio; Ephraim Gaston, East Liverpool, Ohio; A. D. Houston, Lowellville, Ohio; Gilbert Newman, Rushsylvania, Ohio; Wm. Nantker, South Pittsburgh; all of whom passed an honorable examination, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by their superior professional attainments in business. Each graduate was awarded the elegant diploma of the college, printed on fine parchment, and was presented by the Faculty, with a copy of the College Gems of Penmanship, as a memorial of his exemplary department during his course of study.

Probable Homicide.—A workman, named Thomas Madden, employed on the second section of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, some five miles distant from the city, was shot in the face yesterday by a soldier, under the following circumstances: Madden was at work on the road, and as the passenger train was passing, the soldier, who was seated in a car, thrust his arm out of the window and discharged a pistol, the ball from which entered Madden's face under the left eye, and lodged in the back of his head. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to his residence in a hand car, and at last accounts was in a very critical condition. Who the soldier was, or whether he fired the pistol maliciously, is not known, as the train was not stopped.

First Ward Bounty Meeting.

At a meeting of the enrolled men of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, held Friday evening, resolutions were adopted to the following effect; that the Block Committees be directed to proceed in their work of thoroughly canvassing the Ward; that the time for that purpose be extended to the 10th inst.; that the whole amount subscribed up to date is $16,765, which leaves $5,235 yet to be subscribed; that men liable to draft in the Ward who refuse to act with their fellow-citizens in the matter, and take a cordial part in their efforts to subscribe a Bounty Fund sufficient to relieve the Ward from the operations of the draft, shall have their names published.

Alleged Abduction of Two Young Girls.

Information was made before Mayor Lowry on Thursday evening, alleging that two young girls, whose parents reside in Allegheny city, had been abducted from their homes, and were then on board a steamer about to depart for Cincinnati. Officers Long and Culp proceeded to the boat, in company with the father of one of the girls, and, although some of the officers denied knowing anything about the runaways, they were discovered in a room in the "texas," where they had locked themselves in. The girls refused to open the door, and it had to be broken in before they could be got out. They refused to go home to their parents, and were only forced to do so by the police. The father of one of the girls has made information against the Captain, Clerk and Mate of the steamer, charging them with abduction, and they have each been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at Court, where all the circumstances of the case will be divulged.

Russia and Her People.

Bayard Taylor, the eminent historian and poet, delivered his new lecture, last evening, on Russia and her People, at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. The audience was a very large one, and composed of the most intelligent and appreciative of our lecture-goers. Mr. Taylor is a favorite in Pittsburgh, and always draws a crowd. He was introduced to the audience by Wm. H. Kincaid, Esq., and spoke substantially as follows:

Among other lessons which our national troubles have taught us is, that nothing is harder to arrive at than the positive truth, reliable correspondents, intelligent contrabands, special correspondents, or even official dispatches, are fruitful sources of error. But we are growing better in this respect every day. Yet when we reflect that a nation allied to us by blood understands us so little, we can scarcely wonder that a nation so widely removed from us by position, customs and associations as Russia, should be so little understood by us.

Russia is spoken of as a despotic, arbitrary power; her right the stroke of the sabre, her freedom the whip. He proposed to throw off the veil, and present her in a disinterested light.

Russia had existed for a thousand years, founded on, or made up of, the materials of the disrupted Roman Empire, but it is only within the past two hundred years that she has been known to the western part of Europe. She stretches over one-seventh of the land of the globe, covers 210 degrees of longitude, 40 degrees of latitude, and has 25,000 miles seacoast. Yet she has but three ports which are not closed in winter.

But her size is no measure to her strength. Europe combined might injure her, but could not destroy her integrity, however, as a nation. She is too vast to be dismembered. She has scarcely felt, until now, the mighty surge of changes which has swept over the other nations, and is now trembling through her giant bulk with the movement of a new life. More than one hundred tribes are included in the population of the country. These classes have very little in common with each other. They were scattered principally around her borders, and their characters are not to be taken into account in judging the character of the Russian proper. The Russians do not comprise more than two-thirds of the population. No people surpass them in physical energy, in tough, powerful, vital principle, which resists climate, privations, and wounds. If the animal appetite be the driving wheel of the human machine then the Russian has the largest wheel he knew of. They are intensely national in their feelings. Their enthusiasm for "Holy Russia," as they term her, is beyond all description, exceeding that of the Italian for free Italy, the Englishman for Britannia that would rule the wave—more than, he regretted to say, the love for country which animated some of his own fellow-citizens. The Emperor is universally regarded as a father, and the respect paid him is genuine and sincere. The Russians were likewise characterized for their imitative qualities. They are jacks of all trades. In the army, the colonel orders out of the ranks so many blacksmiths or tailors to do the blacksmithing or tailoring of the regiment, and expects every soldier to be versed in these outside trades. There is no art the Russian cannot learn. The cant characterization of the Russians by Europeans generally is that they are northern barbarians. They are not barbarians in any sense of the word. Their habits of life may be to us somewhat repulsive, but they possess more natural refinement of manners than most nations of Europe. In their drunken carousals they affectionately embrace each other rather than break each other's heads. They possess great good humor, cheerfulness, and healthy content, which hold out against all all discouragements. They are lively and quick in their conversations, and treat strangers with great hospitality. Their quickness of intellect, combined with their docility of temper, make them a people easy to be taught, so long as they have faith in their teachers. Their universal answer to any command is a word signifying for our "immediately;" but, in practice, it means an indefinite period, from to-morrow to a year hence. The merchant who demands a hundred rubles for an article, and is offered seventy-five, will keep it five years, until he gets his price. In St. Petersburg the houses stand vacant many years because the landlords will not rent them under the price they take it into their heads they ought to have. Even the Government postpones most important public works on account of the most trivial considerations. Their love of indulgence springs from the strong physical quality of the race. Their animal appetites are strong, and time, with the higher civilization which it will bring, is the only remedy against it. Drunkenness is universal, but it is not a chronic disease. In St. Petersburg you must count upon your servant being drunk once in two months. The observance of saints' days and religious festivals is exceedingly regular. They have also a strong democratic social feeling, a great love of music, and a gentle temperament, which is a matter of blood rather than of climate. These northern barbarians are kind hospitable and humane. Their natural representative answering to the John Bull of the English or Jonathan of the American is *Ivan Ivanovitch*, or John the son of John, a careless, rollicking, good humored fellow. The traveler is always received with hospitality and cordiality, and when still retains some of the old Arabian and Hebrew traits of hospitality to the stranger; in some parts they have tables spread constantly for the wayfarer. The Russian has but a slight leaning to crime except it may be the lighter forms of cheating and petty theft, but even in St. Petersburg where they are corrupted by contact with foreigners, if you place in their hands the article you do not wish them to steal, their sense of responsibility will prevent them from taking it. The Russian proverb is the most obliging of men. Obedience to authority is a national characteristic. Every family has its governing head to whom all submit. In the family the father is obeyed with entire obedience, and after his death the eldest son fills his place. When the serf is unjustly oppressed he says: "God is above, and the Emperor is too far off to hear." In this respect the Russian is the ideal of a soldier. In power of resistance he has not an equal in the world. No troops could stand with such stubbornness as the Russian. Napoleon said, if he could have had in his army the endurance of the Russians, he could, with the vivacity of his own troops, have conquered the world. Women are universally respected, and there is more real cultivation among them than can be found in many other European countries. Their inheritance is not alienated by marriage. One-fourth of the real estate in Russia is owned by women. In some places women have their own churches and are their own preachers. The political structure of Russia is a vast machine—an autocracy, founded upon the personal will of the ruler; but it is anomalous in this, a democracy resting upon a republican basis. The people are equally capable of ruling or being ruled. The nobleman is no more exempt from the rule of the Emperor than the serf is. It is not possible, therefore, for the nobility of the Russian Empire to become an important body. They cannot organize and be a counteracting power in the nation. While the emancipation measure was going on they could make no opposition, though much opposed to it. There is little pride of caste with them. The link which bin is them together is not that of fear from a suspect for his ruler but of love to a father or chief. They carry their domestic habits into the outer life so much so that if twelve of them meet together they will organize and choose a head. The society is in fact a step beyond Republican; it is communistic and involves the holding of property in common, which is carefully portioned out among the families in proportion to the number of their male members. The young peasant who marries builds his own hut at a cost of $6 to $10; his sheepskin lasts him a life time, and his heavy boots don't wear out in fifteen years. Hence, though their lives are simple they are happy.

The Russians are of ninety different religious sects in the Empire, and their churches are self-supported as here, the State religion is the Greek, but unless a violent moral aberration is exhibited, there is no attempt at suppression. The different sects are so equal that as would excite a smile with us, being very small. The old believers, for instance, insisting that "Jesus" must be pronounced as if written in three syllables, and believe that Eve was tempted by a roasted potato. There are some among them who closely resemble our Quakers, other sects maim and mutilate themselves or even commit suicide; the Russian sects seem to reproduce all varieties of belief, of sacrifice, and of practice that have ever been met with from the Fakirs of India to the usages of our own nation. The Russian people are very tolerant of others and he had seen Cossacks on guard over a Mohammedan Mosque to keep the service from being desecrated.

As we leave the lower classes we find the upper orders of society estranged from the simplicity of Asiatic life, and approaching more closely as we ascend to the European plan, especially the German. Official life is a deception and a snare, and this is principally due to the fact that the salaries are too low, and that the patriarchal plan of action was sought to be carried to excess in the form of government. The nobility is made up of a great jumble of material, Scandinavian and German. But there is no nobility such as is met with in other parts of Europe, they are subject equally as is the serf, to the will of the Emperor. He had seen a nobleman acting as coachman to his own children or riding in a sled with the Empress. The aristocracy in fact refuse to be made mere shows of or tied up with etiquette.

The lecturer then entered on an analysis of the present Emperor of all the Russias, who he asserted to be perhaps the first sovereign in Europe. He defended him against the charges which had been brought against the Emperor by his enemies, especially the Poles. Alexander was in fact not only a benefactor to Russia, but to the whole race. Peter is known as "the Great," but the present Emperor is known as "the Liberator." When a talk was made of intervention in behalf of Poland, all opposition to the course of the Government ceased. England, France and Austria have conferred an immense benefit on Russia, and have helped her through a crisis which she might perhaps otherwise have found it difficult to pass through. It blended the people together. Would that there were the same unanimity of feeling here.

The lecturer then entered on a sketch of the trouble in Poland which he imputed solely to the increased freedom granted by the present Emperor. Up to the present time the peasants have taken no part in the movement; the headquarters of the conspiracy being at Paris. The nobles and the priests plotted against Russia because that country did not recognize the ancient nobility of the former or believe the faith of the latter. The conscription in Warsaw was a measure taken in hand to keep down the rebellion. He had heard Morevieff denounced, but he had little faith in that, since he had discovered that the letters about Butler cruelties in New Orleans published in the London *Times*, were written not in New Orleans but in Paris, by a paid secessionist, a correspondent of a New York paper, which hates Ben. Butler. He knew that the Polish Revolution was not popular, and that thousands of persons had been butchered at their own doors for not giving their adhesion to it.

Russia could never expect to be well thought of by any European power, all of whom were afraid of her, yet they had nothing to fear, except Turkey. She would stretch in that direction and spread into Asia; but the charges of grasping ambition often brought against her came with an ill grace from those who had thus been distinguished for centuries. America would find in Russia a valued friend—with no opposing interest between them. Their friendly relations were not of recent origin, and had not been interrupted since they began. He hoped that the two nations would be still more closely united, and that they would yet see in the other what were her own faults; in particular he hoped that America might see the advantages arising from centralization, and comprehend that a mere confederation of States is a mockery.

The lecturer concluded by repeating a poem he had composed on the one thousandth anniversary of the birth of Russia.

Report of the Subsistence Committee.

The Subsistence Committee present the following report of its operations, during the months of January and February:

We have fed at our dining rooms, City Hall, 14,346 soldiers, most of whom were veterans, on their way to their homes to enjoy the thirty days furlough.

At the Soldiers Home on Liberty street, we have furnished meals to 1,410 soldiers, and lodging to 1,153, the largest portion of whom were sick and wounded, many of them requiring medical care and attention.

Ten soldiers have been sent to the U. S. Hospital, and transportation given to twelve, who were left in our city without means of reaching their homes.

The large number of soldiers who are constantly needing such care and attention as we give them at the Home, has made it imperative that our means of accommodation should be increased. And we are happy to inform our citizens that, by the middle of April, we will be able to open a Soldiers' Home of at least double the capacity of our present one.

To fit up our new rooms and carry on our work during the coming spring, when many hundreds of wounded soldiers will be passing through our city, we must have an increase of contributions. We shall trust to the liberality of our citizens and friends, who have so nobly sustained us in the past, for assistance in the future.

The following contributions have been received during the months of January and February:

Eaton, Macrum & Co	$100	Mrs. O. Wharton	$50
Lloyd & Black	100	Major W. Wade	50
James Wood	50	Spang, Chalfant & Co	50
David E. Park	25	Jos. Horne	25
Dilworth, Porter & Co	25	Thos. Bakewell	25
F. W. Sellers & Co	50	E. H. Irish	25
J. Swissheln	10	C. ee & Bro	10
James Parker	5	W. B. Scaife	10
Capt. H. Foster	12	W. Wightman	10
Cash	10	F. M. Gordon	10
D. M. Book	15	B. G. Childs	2
Won a Bet	5	Dispatch Office	1
Mrs. A. Laughlin	5	Mr. Shinn	5
C. F. Kuhn	4	A Friend	5
John Meachen	1	A Soldier	1

Proceeds of Ye Olden Time Concert $1806 67
Proceeds of Concert by Christ M. Church choir 243 50
Proceeds of Benefit at Pittsburgh Theatre 43 25
Proceeds of Ball by Terpsichorean Soc'y 16 00
Balance of funds collected for reception of 28th regiment 35 00
Balance of fund collected for reception of 77th regiment 10 00
Part of proceeds of Lecture by Col. Clark 38 35
Collection from City Officers elected by Councils 262 00

Also, from Mrs. D. Minnahan Latrobe, 1 box of eatables, 20 pairs chickens; Mrs. Van Gorder, 1 bag coffee; —— Hogg, 1 bbl sugar; Messrs. Clark & Co, 1 box of fruit; *Gazette* office, 1 keg pickles; Mrs. Mary Eichbaum, 6 bush potatoes, 1 ham, 1 bush onions; A friend, 1 basket butter, 2 cans milk; Mrs. Lt. J. Eigham, 1 bbl apples; J. B. Semple, 1 basket of cabbage; W. Dunn, 16 bush potatoes.

Also, a number of articles left at our rooms without any names.

W. P. WEYMAN,
H. M. ATWOOD,
JOS. ALBREE,
} Executive Committee.

The Pay of Colored Troops.

We have received a letter from an officer of one of the colored regiments, now stationed at Yorktown, Va., from which we take the following:

"We have a brigade of colored troops here, composed of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 22d U. S. colored troops. They make the best of soldiers. I think the Press should urge upon Congress the immediate passage of a bill equalizing their pay and allowances with that of white troops. They feel keenly this unjust discrimination made against them. They comprehend more fully and intelligently the important relations their race sustains to the great struggle in which we are engaged than the public imagine. All they want to make them efficient as soldiers is encouragement and the prestige of the Government in the way of just legislation."

The Late George J. Townsend.

PITTSBURGH, March 4th, 1864.

At a meeting of the "Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute," held at the Library Rooms, this day, President Brunot took the Chair, and Charles J. Clarke was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.*

The President announced in feeling terms the decease of George J. Townsend, long a prominent member of the Association, and at the time of his decease, Chairman of the Literary Committee.

On motion, of C. J. Clarke, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members on this sad occasion.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Him who "ruleth in the armies of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth," to remove from our midst, while yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood, our late beloved fellow-member, George J. Townsend; and,

WHEREAS, It is always becoming, while we bow in reverent submission to His mysterious will, that we should record our admiration for the good and sorrow for their loss; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of George J. Townsend, this Association recognizes the loss of one, among its most valued, useful and honorable members—one, who, in the successive positions of Director, Treasurer and Chairman, of one of its most important Committees, has always commanded the genuine affection, due to exalted moral worth, unaffected simplicity and unfailing devotion to duty.

Resolved, That while we mingle our tears with those of his household friends, in unfeigned sorrow, we enjoy, also, with them, the assurance of his happiness hereafter, furnished by his triumphant departure.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city papers, and a copy furnished to the relatives of the deceased.

Signed,
CHARLES J. CLARKE,
FLORENCE KRAMER,
CHAS. L. CALDWELL,
JOHN R. McCUNE,
THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
F. R. BRUNOT, President.
C. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

Death of Alderman McBride.

It is our painful duty this morning to announce the death of M. McBride, Esq., Alderman of the Third Ward, which event took place on Friday night, at nine o'clock, at his late residence, No. 154 Grant street. Alderman McBride was, we believe, a native of the city, and at an early age was a member of the Pittsburgh bar. He, however, relinquished the legal profession, and for a number of years was a member of the theatrical fraternity. The latter profession he abandoned some four years ago, when he received the nomination for Alderman of the Third Ward, to which he was elected, and which office he held at the time of his death. Mr. McBride was a genial, warm hearted citizen, and his numerous friends will hear of his demise with feelings of regret. He was in the forty-seventh year of his age at the time of his death.

Railway Matters.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—This road will be opened from Reading to Columbia about the 15th of March, the work having been temporarily delayed by a heavy cut through the South Mountain. The Reading Railroad Company will lay a third track from Reading to Sinking Spring (the point of divergence of the new road) to accommodate the additional business.

Public Amusements.

YANKEE HILL'S Great Burlesque Opera Troupe performed again last evening at Masonic Hall, to an overflowing house and gave great satisfaction. The singing was excellent and the second part was far superior to any minstrel company that has been here for many years. They give a grand matinee for the accommodation of the ladies and children this afternoon at two o'clock. We predict a crowded house.

Obituary.

ESSRS. EDITORS: This (Saturday) morning at ten o'clock, a brave young soldier's mangled body will be deposited in its last resting place, in Hilldale Cemetery, Allegheny City. The corpse of Lieut. SCOTT C. MCDOWELL, Co. G, 62d Regiment P. V., bathed and sanctified with the tears of his loving, widowed mother, who brought it from the blood-stained field of Gettysburg, will to-day be hidden from our view. It was the good fortune of the writer to have known intimately, and loved dearly, for his many manly and virtuous qualities, the subject of this feeble tribute, who has been, as it were, in the spring time of his life, so suddenly cut off. Lieut. McDowell was twenty-two years old at the time he was slain, nobly defending the Constitution and laws of his country. He was, indeed, a noble specimen of a dutiful son, a brave soldier, and an honest, honorable man. He scorned with intense loathing, everything that was ungentlemanly or mean, while his high-toned moral and religious sentiments and practice endeared him to his associates and acquaintances. While society has lost a real ornament, and his country one of its bravest and most gallant defenders, a fond and loving mother has been bereft, in her declining years, of the hope and pride of her heart, as well as its main stay and support. To her all human sympathy is but mockery, and to that God who has promised in his Word to be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless, can she only look for succor and support in her time of deep affliction. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock a. m., to-day, from the residence of his mother, No. 46, Virgin alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

J. O.

Albums.—Call and examine the large and well selected stock of Albums at Pittock's, opposite the Post office. He has them very low.

5,000 Card Photographs of Generals, Theatricals, Copies of Paintings, &c., at 75c. per dozen and upwards, at Pittock's, opposite the Post office.

Harper's, Atlantic, Godey, Leslie's Ten cent Monthly, Peterson, Lady's Friend, for March, at Pittock's.

Soldier's Pocket Albums in great variety at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

Miles O'Reilly. Cudjo Cave, Life of Archbishop Hughes and other late books, at Pittock's.

Silver Head. Hunter's Vow, Trapper's Pale, and other late dime books at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Harper. Leslie, Independent, Wilkes', Clipper, &c., for this week, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Hard Cash, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Cards of Miss Helen Western at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Army and Navy Journal, containing McClellan's Report, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Mons. De Long's Dancing Academy, No. 98 Fourth street. Last quarter of the season. New classes now forming. There is abundant time for a full term, as the academy will remain open until June 1st. For particulars please call for circulars at the music stores.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 4, 1864.

Gold 161½. General stocks very firm,

N Y Central	126⅞	T H & Alton pref.	90¼
Erie	118	Bur & Quincy	142½
Erie pref	107¼	Toledo & Wabash	63½
Hudson River	156⅞	Mar & Cin pref	82
Harlem	146¾	Pacific Mail	220
Reading	138	Canton	50¼
Mich. Southern	99¼	Central Coal	81¼
Mich. Cent	141	Cumberland	57⅜
Mich. South. guar	145	American Coal	107¼
Ill Cent	135½	Wyoming Valley	95½
Clev'd & Pitts	118	Quicksilver	50¼
C & N W	55	Mariposa	55¾
T H & Alton	74	Canada Copper	67¼
Prairie DuChien	67		

Copper Stock Market.

BOSTON, March 3, 1864.

The following are the quotations for mining stocks:

Central	50¼	Mesnard	18¾
Columbian	95¾	Minnesota	85
Franklin	49¾	Pittsburgh	88
Hancock	1¼	Quincy	88
Huron	38¼	Superior	93¾
Isle Royal	25½		

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, March 5, 1864.

Business exhibited an improvement yesterday. The demand for the leading articles were more active, and a fair amount of products changed hands. The weather was decidedly pleasant; on the wharf we noticed a great deal of activity, freights to all parts were plenty at good prices. The Armenia, that arrived from Cincinnati, had all the freight engaged for St. Louis last evening. The Jennie Hubbs was receiving railroad iron for Nashville, and miscellaneous freight for outsiders. The Julia, as usual, had a large cargo of produce about equally divided between the railroad and our own markets. The Clara Poe was taken by the Government. She will load for Nashville. The Minerva left last evening with the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. At the Allegheny landing business was very active. The steamers Cottage, Leclair, Echo and Urilda have arrived from Oil City, they brought down 1,744 barrels of oil, of which 280 were Refined, the balance was Crude. Other boats will arrive before this report reaches our readers. Among the sales were the following:

HAY—The receipts for the past two days having fallen off, prices have again advanced. We note sales of 8 loads at the scales at $30@35 per ton. Baled also advanced.

BUTTER—The receipts were light with a good local demand. Among the sales were 7 barrels fresh roll 30@32c. 1000 lbs do. to prime 28c; 10 choice 31@32c.

FLOUR—The market was dull, there being no demand for large parcels. The receipts are on the increase, holders do not seem willing to take lower figures, hence we have to look for sales from store in a local way. We notice a fair amount of exports east. The nominal rates for dray load parcels were, *Extra* $6 40@6 50. *Extra Family* $7 40@7 50 per barrel.

WHISKY—Dealers for the past two days have declined giving quotations; we suppose we can walk; we are not aware that any person will suffer by the omission.

POTATOES are daily becoming more scarce, a good article commands $1,00 per bushel readily.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues firm, with a good local and speculative demand. Our market contains a pretty complete stock, and is being disposed of. We note sales of 250 bush Peaches at $5 20@5 50 ₱ bush; sales 200 bush Apples at 9c ₱ lb.

BACON—Was in steady demand and there was a number of small sales. The stock on hand is rapidly disappearing. Sales 8,000 lbs Shoulders at 10@10¼c; 4,500 lbs Sides at 11¾@12c; 2,500 lbs Plain Hams at 13@13¾c; 2,800 lbs S. C. Hams at 14@14½c, as per quality.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good demand. In fact, all good parcels offered find ready purchasers at the full rates. Sales of 61 boxes Western Reserve at 14½c; 40 do Goshen at 15@15½c; 25 boxes of Hamburg at the latter figures.

EGGS—Were scarce. The late cold spell put a check to receipts. It was reported that hens had struck. As the weather has become warm, the receipts will, no doubt, increase. We quote nominally at 20@22c.

SEEDS—Was in steady demand, with sales of 75 bushels Flaxseed at $2 75@2 80. Timothy—60 bushels at $3 00@3 25. Clover—Sales 100 bushels at $8 00@8 25.

GRAIN—The market has been inactive for some time past. Dealers have been shy, and are expecting lower figures. The sales and prices were as follows: Rye was dull. There was no demand, we, therefore, omit quotations. Barley—Market inactive. We quote nominally. Spring $1 25; Fall $1 40@1 45. Oats was more inquired for. Sales of 1,100 bush from first hands at 78@80c; sales were made from store at the usual advance. Wheat—The receipts, at least of lots for sale in the market, were small. A few lots only were disposed of at the following rates: 700 bush White at 1 38@1 40; 300 bush Red at $1 30. Corn was in fair demand. Sales of 1,500 bush, to arrive; the terms are withheld. We note the sale of 800 bush of old shelled at $1 15 ₱ bush.

GROCERIES—We continue to notice a firm market. The demand was confined to lots for local purposes, and prices were unchanged.

APPLES—The market was firm, and the stocks were rapidly disappearing. We note sales of 120 bbls choice, at $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Was in fair demand; sales of small White, at $2,50 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Friday, March 5.

Business yesterday was dull. Buyers were holding off to see what might turn up. Holders say they can afford to wait. The first lot that has arrived since the resumption of navigation came in yesterday. The steamers Urilda, Leclair, Cottage and Advance, arrived from Oil City. Their cargoes consisted of 1,774 bbls of oil. Of this over 800 bbls will not be offered in this market, but will pass on to the west. The receipts may be looked for daily, but to what extent remains to be seen. The market will barely exhibit any activity before the beginning of the week. The following being all the information we could obtain;

Crude—The nominal rates were: in bulk 19¼. Some were asking more. Packages included, 25@25½. We note sale 300 packages included, 25¾; 100 do terms private. 700 bbls, packages returned, 19¼.

Refined—Was steady; good standard brands of bonded 39@40c; free 49@50c; sales 150 bbls at 49c; 55 do brilliant at 50c; other sales were made at the same prices.

Residium—Was in fair demand; sales 56 bbls at $175 ₱ bbl.

Benzole—Was dull at 16½@17c for deodorized.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

R Ashworth, 500 bbls; J R McCune, 205 do; Mr Elder, 11 do; Davis & Stewart, 80 do; J Hastings, 201 do; Venango Oil W, 99 do; J Wilkins, 4.0 do; Oil Exchange, 158 do.

Of the above, 280 bbls were refined, the balance being crude.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

D. L. Miller, jr., 114 bbls refined, Philadelphia. J. McClay & Sons, 55 bbls refined, New York. Fleming Bros., 226 bbls crude, Pittsburgh.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1864.

COTTON—Sales of 1,200 bales at 78c.

FLOUR—Advanced 5c. Sales 2,600 bbls at $6 25@6 45 for State, $7 10@7 25 for Ohio, and Southern at unchanged rates.

WHEAT—Advanced 1c. Sales 126,000 bush at $1 58@1 60 for Chicago Spring, $1 60@1 61 for Milwaukee Club, $1 65@1 69 for Red.

CORN—Closed with an advancing tendency. Sales 45 000 bush at $1 32@1 33.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unsettled at 81@85c.

SUGAR—Firm, Orleans 15¼@15½c.

COFFEE—Steady. Sales 6,000 bags Rio at 36c.

MOLASSES—Quiet at 64½ to 74½c.

NAVAL STORES—Heavy

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 67¼
Exchange Bank		50	69¾
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk...		50	56½
Mechanics' Bank		50	56½
Allegheny Bank		50	61@61¼
Citizens' Bank		50	63¾
Iron City Bank		50	54¾
Iron City Trust Co		50	49¼
Manchester Savings Bank		50	31¾
Birmingham Gas Co		—	60
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	53¾
Western Insurance Co		42	48
Eureka Insurance Co		50	32½
Mong. Insurance Co		32	10
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	90¾
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.		50	121½
do interest bearing			44
Monongahela Nav. Co		50	28¾
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	28¾
Peoples Insurance Co		25	85½
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	5½
Mass Mining Co	$	—	13¾
Northwestern Mining Co		7 65	7
Great Western "		1 60	5
Ducotan "			87
Pitts. and Boston "		5 55	39¼
National "		5 50	83
North Cliff "		2 50	18¾
Bay State "			58½
Central "		4 35	25½
Isle Royal "		18 10	76
Minnesota "		3 50	

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$ 74
Pittsburgh 5s	73
Pitts. Municipal 6s	90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons	89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons	88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s	80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s	105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds	90

Our money market continues to be well supplied, and loans are obtainable at the minimum rates. Gold rates slightly under the New York premium, but there are few transactions. Local Stocks are quiet and prices firm. No sales of any consequence took place yesterday.

The new Gold bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stebbins, of New York, has some features which are likely to be made practical, and which will no doubt be favorably received. It provides for the sale at auction of all gold in the Treasury not needed to meet government payments, after five days' notice has been given in the New York papers; or permits the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the surplus gold to the redemption, in advance, of the interest coupons, whenever the amount on hand is sufficient to discharge the entire amount of the coupons maturing on the same day.

—The New York *Post* of Thursday says the loan market is well supplied with capital at 6 per cent. There is, however, more activity, as some of the heavy loans on time are running out, and from the hostile demeanor of the military operations, and their probable effects on the prices of stocks, the more prudent lending institutions are less disposed to afford inordinate facilities to speculative cliques.

—At Philadelphia, the *Inquirer* says: The ease in monetary affairs is now the great support of the stock market. The subsiding of the fever for buying has lessened the activity in the fancies, but the ease with which stocks are carried prevents any sacrificing, and enables late buyers to hold on in anticipation of a return of the excitement which has of late seemed almost periodical. The prevailing opinion among operators appears to be, that should the armies of the Union make any decidedly successful movement prices would fall, in anticipation of the collapse of the rebellion and the return of the usual healthy state of finances; and, on the contrary, should we be unfortunate enough to meet a reverse, that prices would rise in anticipation of a prolonged war and more paper issues.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: The demand for money continues decidedly active. Bankers can about keep up with it now, and the question begins to be asked how are we to get along when the Spring business fairly opens, and the flood tide is full upon us. Well, we have always got along in some way, and shall do so again—but the banks may as well begin to provide a large surplus of currency, for they will be sure to need it. As yet, discounts for all legitimate purposes are readily obtained by customers; but the large demand for money begins to be sensibly felt, and a stringency cannot be far ahead of us, if the activity in business circles should continue and increase.

—The amount of the Federal debt has been officially reported as follows:

June 30, 1863	$1,088,793,181
Sept. 30, 1863	1,222,115,590
Feb. 2, 1864	1,473,225,744
Feb. 26, 1864	1,501,000,000

This last gives an increase in twenty-four days of $28,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer at New York reports received for loans $15,386,350 in the month of February, which includes the deposits for 5 per cent. certificates, raising the amount so held to $45,000,000.

—If the gold now in the Treasury is not scrupulously guarded, the Treasury will be forced into the market as a large buyer, under the act of March 17, 1862, which provides, Sec. 1:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest."

There seems no possible way of preventing in a few months the appearance of the Secretary in the market as a large and needy buyer. As such he will have to pay enormously for coin. To sell coin now, in prospect of such a contingency, seems to be far from wise.

—There is no article of merchandise that has advanced more steadily since the war commenced than iron. Within a short time there has been another advance of fifty cents per keg on nails, and ten dollars per ton on iron. This makes an advance, within the past thirty days, of one dollar per keg on nails, and twenty-five dollars per ton on iron.

—The old Farmer's Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., is about to reorganize under the National Banking law, having secured the amount of stock votes required under the law.

—The First National Bank of Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., opened for the transaction of business on Tuesday, March 1st, and the officers are prepared to receive deposits, sell exchange, etc., and do a general banking business hereafter. The bank was organized upon a capital of $70,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $200,000. This institution will, no doubt, be a great convenience to the people of Curwensville and vicinity. Hon. John Patton is President, and Samuel Arnold Cashier of the Bank.

—There was a counterfeit $20 Treasury note detected at the counter of one of our banking houses yesterday. It was a *fac simile* of the genuine, and but that the green on the face is a little pale, it would be difficult to distinguish it from the genuine notes. The signature of Mr. Skinner, which looks as though it was proof against being counterfeited, is very well imitated, and scarcely distinguishable from the original. Upon a good judge, it would of course be lolly to attempt passing one of the kind, but they might easily be taken by persons not used to handling money, and, for this reason, the public should be on their guard against them.

—The first receipt of oil, by river, arrived to-day. It amounted to 1,714 barrels, 260 of which is refined, the balance crude.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were inactive, but firm; discount demand moderate, and the tendency in rates downward. Gold was flowing to the bank.

The rebel loan had further advanced to 54@56.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Illinois Central shares 21@22 discount.
Erie shares 62@64.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland & Athya's report—Flour very dull. Wheat dull and easier; red winter 8s 4d@8s 6d. Corn heavy and 6d lower; mixed 28s 6d@28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Beef steady; pork quiet and steady; butter quiet and unchanged; lard dull and easier; tallow inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes firm, at 30s. for pots. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin—Small sales. Spirits of turpentine firm, at 75s for French. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1864.

English and foreign wheat and flour are quiet at Monday's rates. Barley is firm. Oats steady and in fair demand. Beans and peas unaltered.

GLASGOW, Feb. 18, 1864.

Iron—No. 1, 59s 6d@60s; mixed numbers, warrants, 59s 10½@60s8; No. 3, 58s 6d@59s. Market quiet.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1864.

Consols were quoted on Thursday at 91@91¼ for money.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1864.

Consols for money 91¼.

The bullion in the bank has increased £111,000.

Illinois Central shares 19½@18¼ discount.

Erie shares 62@63.

(From the London Times (City Article), Feb 18.)—The letters from Paris state that the bullion now held by the Bank of France is 57,000,000, being about £100,000 less than at this date of the return published last week. The sum of £57,000 in gold was taken to the Bank of England yesterday. The principal of any immediate arrivals will most likely continue to be taken there, as the demand for the Continent seems at present limited to a more occasional amount for Spain. The English funds yesterday were inactive, but firm. There was no relapse in the foreign market. The symptoms in the discount market appear in favor of a decline in rates, and the applications at the Bank yesterday were of moderate extent. In the Stock Exchange it has been difficult to find employment for money for short periods, and the terms have been almost nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19, 1864.

COTTON—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 40,000 bales, of which 5,500 were taken by speculators and 6,000 by exporters. The market has been irregular, and a partial decline of ⅛@¾d. has been established, except for American, which is steady and unchanged. The sales to-day (Friday), are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. Middling Orleans 27½d., Mobile 27d., uplands 26½d. Stock in port estimated at 246,000 bales, of which 27,500 are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour heavy and tending downward. Wheat quiet and steady at Tuesday's rates. Corn dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged, except bacon, which is easier. Tallow tending downward.

From the New York Independent.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

Trade is very inactive, and the market sensibly favors buyers, who yet do not buy more than for immediate wants. Cotton goods are easier, buyers hanging back from an expectation of a large increase in the supply of raw cotton from the opening of the Mobile market, where there is a large accumulation. Many cotton dealers have gone to New Orleans, to be ready to buy early. The scarcity of workmen at the mills, and the high wages paying, are quite enough to keep production in check; and if holders of cotton goods sell out, they cannot replace for some time, even if the expected abundance of raw cotton is realized. Prints have been sold more freely, from a concession in price of 1@2 cents. Stocks are small, yet are unsettled.

PRINTS.

Cohoco	25	American	21½@22½
Pamno	23½	Amoskeag	21½
Sprague's	23½	Arnolds	20
Dunnell's	21½@22½	Duchess, B	17½@18¾
Manchester	22½	London Morning	20½
Richmond	22½	Philip Allen	21

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	28	Glasgow	26¾
Lancaster	27½	Hampden	27

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	42½	Gilboa	4-4 30
Stark	4-4 42½	Ozark	4-4 42
Appleton	4-4 42½	Thames River	4-4 23½
Medford	4-4 42	Perkins, D	32½
Indian Head	36	Globe	32
do	4-4 42½	Old Dominion	30
Massachusetts	32½	Pepperell, E	36
do	4-4 39	do R	34½
Tremont	32	do O	32½
do	4-4 32	do X	28½
Cabot, A	4-4 42	Ind'n Orch'd, C	32
Atlantic, N	24	do do N	32½
do	4-4 30	do do BB	28½
do	4-4 42½	do do I	32
Amoskeag	4-4 42½	do do W	27
Lawrence	4-4 42½	Boot Mills, B.W	26
Shawmut	4-4 42½	do do O	32
Amory	4-4 42	Dwight, I	26
Carrol	4-4 42	Bates, D	28
Awagon F	4-4 36	Portsmouth, P	18

BLEACHED GOODS.

N. York Mills	4-4 42½	Dwight	4-4 32
Wamsutta	4-4 42½	Bay Mills	4-4 37½
Bates	4-4 40	Wauregan	33
White Rock	4-4 38	do	4-4 38½
Lonsdale	4-4 35¼	Waitham, X	31
Hills Sem Idem	32	Aurora	26½
do	4-4 33½	do	4-4 26½
Bartletts	32	Androscoggin	32
do	4-4 36	do	4-4 37½
James Mills	31	Red Bank	23½
do do	4-4 23½	do	4-4 27
Williamsville	4-4 40	Hamilton, Q	20
Dwight	28	Portsmouth, P	19

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	62½	Otis	45
York	60	Jewett City	37½
Manchester	50	Providence	39
Eagle	42½	Falls	30
Oxford	42½		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	35
York	37½	Uncasville	38
Jewett City	35	Everett	33½

TICKS.

Amoskeag A.C.A	70	York, 32 inch	65
do A	63	Hamilton, Regular	50
do B	58	do	40
do C	53	Pemberton XL	41
do D	48	do AA	40
York, 20 inch	60	Easton B	37½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	40	Indian Orchard	30
Laconia	40	Androscoggin	30
Bates	31	Pepperell	40

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	42½	Massachusetts	42½
Salmon Falls	42½	Indian Head	42½

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	25	Pacific, 1,400	26

DE LAINES.

Manchester, dark	30	Hamilton, dark	30
Pacific, dark	30		

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 ply	$1 70	Crosby's Pat Tapes	
do Super	1 65	Ivy Brussels	$1 60@1 70
do Medium	1 55	New Era, 7 qtr.	1 45@1 55
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	1 80	Empire Mills	97½
do Imp 3 ply	1 70	Belgrade	95
do Super	1 35	Ingrain	50@75
do Medium	1 25		

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIBERTY, March 2, 1864

The markets, since our last report, were well attended, the receipts having steadily increased. The new yards are rapidly approaching completion, and, when finished, will excel nine-tenths of the yards in this country, and equal those of any other. The location has been admirably selected with a view to convenience and general adaptation, and in their completion no expense will be spared. The new hotel is in full blast, the business of which is daily increasing. It is in charge of experienced and attentive managers. We have yet to hear the first word of complaint. In a word it is a grand success, and does credit to the enterprise and liberality of those who have been instrumental in getting it up. The managers know how to keep a hotel. We feel confident that it will be one of the most popular resort that was ever got up.

The following are the Stock receipts for the week ending Feb. 27,—312 cars for three days ending March 2, and viz:

Horses, cars	17	Cattle, cars	42
Sheep, cars	17	Hogs, cars	39

Hogs—The market did not seem so firm to us as the previous week. The high prices demanded here, put rather a damper on operators, below we give the sales that came under our notice.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

J Gilchrist & Co sold 363 head at $8 40.
J Gilchrist & Co sold 876 head at $7.
Holmes & Piffer sold 400 head, small, at $7 50.
J Gilchrist & Co shipped east 12 car loads containing 1,100 head.
C R Ward sold 500 head, delivered in Philadelphia, at $10 62½ cwt. net.

STOCK HOGS were plenty. 1,100 head were offered, but found no purchasers. The nominal rates were $6@6 50 ⅌ cwt.

SHEEP—The offerings during the week were light. The principal portion that arrived passed on to the Eastern markets. The sales were uniform as to prices, the following being all which we could hear of, viz:

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

J. Yoder sold 328 head at $7 50.
S. White sold 350 head at $7 50.

CATTLE—The supply during the week was not large. The principal receipts were purchases for Government, and were consigned to the East. Former prices were barely sustained. Among the sales we note as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Holmes & Piffer sold 17 head small at $5@5 50.
Myers & Bro. sold 100 head small at $5@8 50.
Myers & Bro. bought 200 head small at $4@6 75.
W. Rhea bought 66 head small at $6 70.
H. R. Williar bought 48 head small at $6 62.
H. R. Williar sold 52 head small at $6 85.
Myers & Bro. shipped to Baltimore, in account of Government, 950 head, the price for Government stock being 57 75@7 95 per cwt.

New York Tobacco Market.

Kentucky Tobacco has been quiet, the only business being a few small sales to supply the wants of manufacturers. Prices, however, are steady. Reports from Kentucky state that farmers are yet asking very high prices for their crops, under the supposition that they will find it impossible under any circumstances to raise anything like an average crop this year, owing to the great scarcity of laborers. The purchases by Western buyers are very light, as they are, as a general thing, awaiting the action of Congress on the tax question, and our receipts for some time to come will probably be light. We quote Eight Leaf as follows: Lugs, 12@12¾c; Low Leaf, 13@14c; Medium do, 15@16c; Good to Fine do, 19@22c; Choice and Selections, Heavy Western and Clarksville, as follows: Lugs, 13@14c; Low Leaf, 15@17c; Medium do, 18@20c; Good to Fine do, 21@24c, and Choice and Selections, 25@30c. Reports from Baltimore state that Maryland Leaf is coming forward moderately, and with some demand for shipment, prices are very firm, particularly the common grades, which are scarce. Ohio and Kentucky are in moderate supply, but holders were firm at former rates. Maryland is quoted at 8@9c for inferior common; $9,50@10,50 for good common; $10,50@11,50 for Middling; $12@15 for good to fine Brown; $15@17 for Fancy; $17@20 for Upper Country, and $8@15 for new ground leaves; Ohio at $9 for good Common; $10@11 for Brown and Spangled; $11,50@14 for good and fine Red and Spangled, and $12@15 for good and fine Yellow. Havana Tobacco is in large supply and dull. Seed leaf is in fair demand at the following rates for old crop: Connecticut Fillers, at 20@22½c; do binders, 25@35c; do wrappers 40@60c; State Fillers, 17@20c; do binders, 22@28c; and do wrappers 30@45; Onio Fillers 15@16c; do binders, 18@20c; do wrappers, 25@35; Pennsylvania Fillers, 15@16c; do binders, 18@22c, and do wrappers, 25@40c.

Pork-packing in Duquduc.

We present below a complete statement of the number of Hogs packed in Duquduc during the present season, which has been compiled with much care, and is believed to be strictly correct. We also republish the statement of the business done last year, from which it will be seen there is a small increase, different from most other towns, which have largely fallen off. We also give the number of Hogs which have been purchased here for shipment, running up to double the number packed. No statement was published of the number brought up and shipped here last year, so that we cannot compare the totals.

The following statement gives the hogs packed, the number bought and shipped from Duquduc, average weight, &c., for the season of 1863-64:

Number of Hogs packed	13,200
Bought and shipped from Duquduc	25,800
Total	39,000
Average weight	208
Number barrels packed	3,500
Number tierces Lard	1,300
Number packed, &c., last year	12,585

The average weight was 229 pounds, and the average amount of Lard 39½ pounds.

During the season of 1861-62 there were packed here 8,315 Hogs. The stock of Hogs this Winter has not been as good as it was last, when the average was 24 pounds greater.

Hogs packed in 1861-62 8,315
" " 1862-63 12,586
" " 1863-64 13,200

—*Herald.*

Toledo Market.

Flour—Fine, $3 50@4; superfine, $4 25@4 50; extra, $5@5 50; double extra and fancy, $6@7 25. Buckwheat flour, $8. Rye flour, $6 50@6 75.

Wheat—The market is quite dull. We continue our previous quotations.

Corn—Nothing doing.

Oats—Unchanged at 70c. There are offers at 68c, but no sales at that figure.

Rye—Quiet at $1 25@1 30.

Barley—Spring, $1 25 ⅌ winter, $1 30.

Pork—Mess, heavy, $20; light, $18: butts and rumps, $17; hams, pickled, $20, do smoked, 14 ⅌, 12c.

New York Copper Market.

Copper—Refined Ingot has been in good request at 42c. for Quincy and Detroit; at 41½c for Portage Lake, and 43¾@44c. for Baltimore, etc. Sheathing, Bolts, and Braziers' Copper are steady at 50c., and Yellow Metal at 39c.

Milwaukee Market.

FLOUR—The market remains about the same, with sales since our last of 200 bbls extra spring at $5,20, and 200 bbls do free on board at $5,25.

Wheat—The market to-day has been moderately active at $1,09@1,09½ for No. 2, and $1,15@1,15¾ for No. 1, in store, the bulk of sales being made at the inside figures. There was a disposition on Change to depreciate prices; but, after the New York report came in, and the steamer's news of the condition of foreign markets was learned, the market revived somewhat, although sales were not made at a higher figure. The market closed firm at $1,09@1,15 for the two grades. The following are the sales: 10,000 bush No. 1 in store, at $1,15½; 32,300 bush do do, $2,15; 1000 bush No. 2 in store at $1,09½; 15,000 bush do do at $1.09.

Oats—Receipts, 600 bush. Nominal at 59@60 in store.

Corn—Receipts, 1,180 bush. Sale 1 car in ear 72c; 1 car old shelled at 77c.

Rye—Receipts, 618 bush. Nominal at 96c in store.

Barley—Receipts, 942 bush. Sale of 6 cars at $1 19; 1 car do at $1 21. Prime is held at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 in store at $1 26; No. 2 do at $1 15.

Wool—Dull at 63@69c.

Highwines—Are rather firmer. Nominal quotations, 75c.

New York Provision Market.

Provisions—The Pork market is less active but with moderate arrivals prices are unchanged. For future delivery nothing of importance has been done. The sales on the spot are 1,200 bbls at $21 75@22 for old Mess; $22 25 for do; $23 50 for new Mess; $18 75@18 87½ for new Prime, and $21 75 for thin Mess. Beef is in reduced supply, and with a good demand the market is buoyant; sales of 1,000 bbls at $12 50@14 for Plain Mess, and $14 25@16 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is more active; sales of 2,500 tcs at $22@24 for Prime Mess, and $25@27 for India Mess. Beef Hams are quiet and in moderate request; sales of 100 bbls Western at $21. Cut meats are in fair demand and prices are firm notwithstanding large arrivals; sales of 750 pkgs at 9¾@10c for Shoulders; 13c for Pickled Hams, and 14¾@14¾c for long Cut Hams. Bacon is less active but is firm and in fair request; sales of 800 boxes at 11¾@11¾c for Cumberland Cut; 11¾c for Short-Ribbed, and 12¾@12¾ for Short Clear. Dressed Hogs are dull at 9¾@10c for Western. Lard is steady and in fair demand; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 13⅜@13¾c for Old, and 13¾@14c for New.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales only 43 hhds, as follows: 2 at $4, 10 at $5, 11 at $6, 1 at $7, 7 at $8, 3 at $9, 3 at $10, 1 at $13, 1 at $14, 1 at $16, 2 at $17, 1 at $18, 2 at $19, 1 at $20, add 2 at $23 75 per 100 lbs.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 5	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
Geo Washington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

THE Great Eastern was knocked down at auction to the newly formed Great Eastern Company, for only twelve thousand pound sterling. The company had, however, previously purchased bonds of the old company to the extent of seventy thousand pounds sterling, which must be added to the above purchase money. Another person claims to have bid £25,000 at auction, and demands the ship.

Trial Trip of the Tecumseh.

The iron-clad battery Tecumseh, built at Secor's yard, in Jersey City, was hauled into the stream yesterday, preptratory to going on a trial trip to-day. The vessel will leave her moorings at ten o'clock. If everything is found satisfactory she will be delivered over to the Navy Department at once.

The Russian Fleet at San Francisco.

The *Alta California* of January 26th, says:

The Russian war steamer Rydermak came down from Mare Island on Monday, and anchored in the stream off Pacific street wharf. The Calavella lies over at Saucelito, taking in water, and the Rynda, Bogatyre and Abreak will be thoroughly refitted for sea and ready to come down from the navy yard before the end of the present week. Appearances would indicate that the fleet was preparing for a departure at no very distant date.

Gunboats at Cincinnati.

Three more of the gunboats fitted out at this port are almost ready to leave for some point more immediately in the vicinity of the war. This will make in all thirteen vessels of this character sent from our city since the beginning of December. The greater number have been dispatched to join the fleet under Farragut, while some few will be attached to the line destined for the protection of the river commerce. Recruits for the naval department of the service still continue to come in at a tolerably lively rate.

The Seizure of the Pirate Tuscaloosa.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Advices have been received here from Cape Town to January 5th. They confirm the report of the seizure of the pirate Tuscaloosa. Previous to her seizure the American Consul, Mr. Crawham, had commenced a suit in the Vice Admiralty Court, for a restitution to the owners of a quantity of hops and tobacco, which had been smuggled into Cape Town from the barque Sea Bride. The Governor consenting to hold the goods subject to the order of the owners, the suit was withdrawn. There are also some goods belonging to the ship Talisman held in the same manner.

Naval Movements—Purchase and Conversion of a New Steam Propeller.

The Navy Department has converted into a propellor the Azaka, purchased some time since from the Messrs. McKay & Aldus of East Boston. She is one hundred and ten feet long, twenty-one feet six inches wide and eight feet three inches deep. Her ends are long and sharp, her lines finely formed, and her floor buoyant, with sufficient spread amidships to obviate sudden rolling, a fault peculiar to most propellers.

On deck she has a house fifty feet long by twelve wide amidships, leaving sufficient space forward and aft for her armament. The after part of the house is the great cabin for the officers, which contains eight berths, and other accommodations. Before it are the engine room, the galley and wheelhouse, where she is steered. The magazine, shell and shot lockers are below, aft; and the quarters for the crew are below, forward. Considering her size, the various arrangements in her hull are well designed for active service.

The vessel herself, as already stated, is built of oak, and is square fastened throughout. Her timbers are molded ten inches and sided five; she has three keelsons, each ten by twelve inches, bolted through all, and her ceiling is four inches thick. Her beams are of Norway pine, eight by ten inches, strongly secured with hanging and lodging knees, the deck plank is two and a half inches thick; the covering board is of oak, two and a half inches thick, and so is her main rail, and her bulwarks are two feet two inches high. The outside planking is of selected seasoned white oak, two and a half inches thick, fastened and finished in the best style.

Her motive power consists of a direct acting engine, with a cylinder 32 inches in diameter, with 32 inches stroke; the propeller-shaft is 8 inches in diameter; the propeller itself 8½ feet in diameter, with 16 feet pitch, and the boiler is 22 feet long by 8 feet in diameter.

TUG BOATS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

In addition to all the war vessels now being constructed in this neighborhood, two others are to be commenced immediately in Williamsburg, the keel-blocks having been already prepared. The iron for the ribs is being worked off, and the vessels will be pushed forward at once. They are to be iron tugs, intended for rough and heavy duty, and are the first of a new fleet just contracted for. In addition to those building here, Boston firms have built four, and Kenney & Son, of Chester, Pa., two. The prices to be paid for them range from $115,000 to $350,000.

WAR SHIPS READY TO SAIL.

The following men-of-war are now ready for sea at this port:

Niagara	Steam Frigate	12 guns
Proteus	Steam Propeller	8 guns
Galatea	Steam Propeller	8 guns
Metabasset	Double-Ender	8 guns
Manderbilt	Steam Propeller	12 guns

Besides the above there are several smaller vessels all waiting for their crews.

$150 BOUNTY.—THE FOURTH WARD, Allegheny City, is prepared to pay a BOUNTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, (in addition to the Government Bounty,) to Volunteers sufficient to fill its quota under the call of the President.

Application for the Bounty will be made to J. C. McPherson, Esq., Treasurer of the fund, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Allegheny city, (accompanied by a certificate from any Provost Marshal, or recruiting officer, that they have enlisted, the recruit designated to be credited to the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city,) being the Fourth sub-district of the 23d District of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS M. HOWE,
President of Bounty Fund Board, of 4th Ward, Allegheny city. fe6

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! The universally approved NONPAREIL and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 N. Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No. 47 Wood Street.

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES,
oct3 Duquesne Way.

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

The river has risen five inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, making eight feet hence to Louisville, four and a half feet in the canal and two and a half feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is rising, with six feet from Portland to Cairo. There was only five and a half feet at French Island, when the Princess passed up. There is three and a half feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is five feet in the Kanawha.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Eclipse, from Pittsburgh; Liberty No. 4, from Wheeling; Melnotte, Revenue and Princess, from Nashville, include the arrivals.

The Eclipse brought 400 tons, including 81 horses, for St. Louis.

The Anglo Saxon, for Pittsburgh; Ingomar, for Kanawha; Izetta, for Big Sandy; Cricket No. 3, for Louisville; Marmora and Golden Era, for Nashville; and St. Cloud and Nightingale, for Memphis, comprise the departures—all with full cargoes.

Capt. Geo. W. Cullum and Capt. Frank Marrata yesterday sold the Princess to the United States Naval Department for $33,000.

The Havana also left Portland for Nashville, on Wednesday, and the Caroline leaves the same point to-day for the Cumberland,—all in the Government service. Capt. Metcalf, of the Caroline, was in the city yesterday. Several boats changed their signs yesterday. The Aurora will continue on her trip to Pittsburgh, instead of loading for New Orleans. The Navigator is loading for with Goverment, freight for Nashville. The Mariner re-shipped her Nashville freight on the Melnotte, and commenced receiving for Vicksburg direct. A regular packet is wanted in this trade, and shippers will be pleased to hear that Capt. Collier has determined to keep the Mariner traveling between Cincinnati and Vicksburg.

Freight is offering freely for all points. The ruling rates were: To Memphis and Ohio river, 50c for pound lots; whisky, ale, and large salt, $1 50 ⅌ bbl; beer, ale and pork, $1 25; potatoes, 80c; apples and onions, 75c; flour, $1; hay and horse-, $15, and mules $12. To Pittsburgh, the figures are 35@40c; Nashville, $1 75, and to St. Louis, 40c.

Messrs. Hart & Co., have recently closed a contract with the Government to carry all through freight and the mails from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff, White River, and also to Little Rock, when the Arkansas is in navigable condition. The line will consist of the steamers Commercial, Capt. Hinde; Des Arc, Captain Chenoweth; Emma No. 2, Capt. Millard and the Rose Hambleton. Each boat will make weekly trips from Memphis to Arkansas and White Rivers, and being a regularly authorized Government mail line, will not be subject to the orders of Post Quartermasters.

SAINT LOUIS.

The river has been stationary for over fifty hours. To Cairo we have eight feet of water in the channel. The Illinois is falling, with six and a half feet in the channel; the Upper Mississippi is stationary, with four and a half feet on the bars.

The weather is cold, with indications of a continued wet spell.

Business on the landing is very brisk. It taxes all the energies of boatmen, and engages all the tonage, which is unequal to the demand.

Twelve steamers arrived yesterday, including the following, all with fair cargoes, those from the Illinois and Kentucky being literally loaded down with produce: Jeannie Deans, from Keokuk; Belle Peoria, Schuyler, Nellie Rogers and Lasalle, from the Illinois; City of Alton, from Memphis; Pauline Carroll, John H. Dickey, from Memphis, and Albert Pearce, from New Orleans.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—McKee & Bro, 1 bbl h ware; Joshua Rhodes, 176 sks barley; W A Sneathan, 10 kgs nails, 3 bbls fire clay; Geo. Atkins, 2 bxs h h goods; Godfrey & Clarke, 6 sks rags; Mrs Miller, 1ot h h goods; P Sellers, 750 sides; Schoonmaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; Charles L. Caldwell, 1,429 hams; Brown & Kirkpatrick, 17 bags timothy seed; John Moorhead, 3 cars pig metat; J S Leggett & Co, 152 bags wheat, 147 do; Haydon, Kay & Co; 1 box clothes; Wm Lea & Son, 1 do do; Cully & Co, 100 bbls flour, Croomlow & Co, 7,500 ft lumber; D Wallace 60 bbls highwines; Knox & Parker 1,500 shoulders; G S Dilworth & Co, 3 bbls butter, 1 bbl eggs; D McSwick 5 kegs and 2 bbls butter; do do tobacco; Ralf Loomis 1 car pig iron; G S Boyant, 2 cars do; D Wallace 140 bgs wheat; G G Worthington 4 car loads baled hay; J R Lloyd, 6 bars steele; Janus M'Laughlin, 34 bbls apples; C Slade, 5 doz brooms; Culp & Shepherd, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do g apples, 1 do butter, 2 bbls; Frank Van Gorder, 2 bbls butter, 8 do g apples; Z Wayneright, 303 sks barley; Wm H Kirkpatrick, 25 doz brooms; J C Kirkpatrick, 7 oil bbls; F Sellers & Co, 1,111 shoulders; R Robinson & Co, 1,628 hams; W W Bradshaw, 1 cook stove, 14 pcs castings; J H Perkins, 61 bdls paper; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 2 kgs lard; Means &